MARCH. 1783. THE NUMB. 2751.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1783.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
MONDAY, *February* 3, 1783.

The bill, entituled "*An Act for the settlement of the public accounts of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned,*" was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for the settlement of the public accounts of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS the good people of the United States of *America* labour under great and heavy inconveniences, from the public accounts of the said United States remaining unsettled, and from many large sums of money, and other property, being wrongfully detained from them by persons who have been entrusted therewith, or who have possessed themselves thereof: AND WHEREAS, from the length and intricacy of the said accounts, it is impracticable to settle and adjust the same in the ordinary way of proceeding in the courts of justice, and for want of sufficient powers and authorities being legally vested in the officers for this purpose appointed by the said United States in Congress assembled, they have hitherto been unable to discharge the functions and duties of their respectives offices, which renders it highly expedient for the public good, that the plans adopted and recommended by Congress for the settlement of the said public accounts, and for the recovery from individuals of debts due and effects belonging to the said United States, be carried into speedy and effectual execution:

AND WHEREAS, by an act made and passed in Congress on the twenty-seventh day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, it was ordained and provided, That five commissioners should be appointed for the settlement of accounts, under the direction of the superintendant of the finances; namely, one for the quarter-master's department, one for the commissary's department, one for the hospital department, one for the clothier's department, and one for the marine department, each of which commissioners shall have full power and authority to liquidate, and finally settle the accounts of the departments respectively assigned to them, up to the last day of *December*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, inclusive; and by the same ordinance it was recommended to the several legislatives of the States, to empower the said commissioners to call for witnesses, and examine them on oath or affirmation touching such accounts as were or should respectively be assignad to them for settlement; and also to make provision by law for the speedy and effectual recovery from individuals of debts due and effects belonging to the United States.

Sect. I. *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That each and every of the said commissioners, appointed and to be appointed for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, hereby is, and respectively are vested with full power and authority, within his and their respective departments, severally to carry into effectual execution the duties and functions of his and their respective offices and appointments, for the purposes aforesaid, in like manner, and as fully as if the same were enacted and particularly declared by the laws of this commonwealth, in the words or to the effect in which they are or have been expressed by the United States in Congress assembled.

Sect. II. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That each and every of the said commissioners, appointed or to be appointed in manner aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, shall have full power and authority, severally and respectively, within the departments respectively assigned them, when and so often as the same shall be deemed necessary, to issue his or their process at the suit of the said United States, in nature of a summons, *capias*, or attachment *ad respondendum*, as the case may require, and as by the laws of this State are in other cases provided, directed to the sheriff of any city or county within this commonwealth, against any person or persons whatsoever within his or their respective departments, who at any time or times, on or before the said last day of *December*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, was or were officers or persons appointed in any of the departments aforesaid, or who, on or before the time aforesaid, acted in any of the said departments, either as principals, deputies or agents, or who was or were employed by him or them in any of the said respective departments, or against any other person or persons whatsoever, within this State, who shall be alledged to have in his or their hands or possession any monies, chattles, effects or other property, belonging to the United States, either at the time of the issuing of such process, or at any time or times before, or against whom the said United States shall have any claim or demand whatsoever, commanding such sheriff or sheriffs to summon such defendant or defendants, or to arrest his or their body or bodies, or to attach him or them by his or their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, as the case may require, so that he or they be and appear before such commissioner or commissioners, at a certain day and place in the said process to be mentioned, provided that the same be not in less than days after the issuing of such process; which said summons, *capias* or attachment, the said sheriff and sheriffs is and hereby are firmly enjoined and required to pay due obedience to, and to serve and make due return thereof to the said commissioner or commissioners, who shall have issued the same, under the pain of being amerced for his default, in like manner as amercements are made in the courts of common pleas within this commonwealth for the default of sheriffs in such cases.

Sect. III. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all and every attachment and attachments issued and to be issued, in pursuance of this act, against any such defendant or defendants, and served conformable to the directions hereof, shall be as good and effectual in law to secure the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, so attached, as any attachment issued out of any court of common pleas within this commonwealth, and served in the usual form, might or could be; and every sheriff or sheriffs, to whom any such attachment or attachments shall be directed, shall, upon the service thereof, take possession of and secure all and singular the estate, monies and effects so attached, in like manner as is usual in other cases of attachment, under the penalty of being accountable therefor, and of being amerced as aforesaid. And when any such defendant or defendants shall be arrested by his or their body or bodies, in virtue of any process in nature of a *capias ad respondendum*, issued as aforesaid, the sheriff making such arrest or arrests is and are hereby enjoined and required to take caution, with one or more sufficient surety or sureties, of such defendant or defendants, if the same shall be offered for his or their appearance at the return of the said writ or *capias*, in the sum marked thereon, which shall be in such sum as the said commissioner or commissioners shall, from the best information he or they shall be able to procure, deem just and reasonable; and in default of such surety or bail being offered, then to keep such defendant or defendants in safe custody, so that he or they may be forthcoming when necessary.

Sect. IV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said commissioner and commissioners respectively shall have full power and authority to take and receive recognizances, in nature of special bail, from any such defendant or defendants, and their sureties, agreeable to the rules of law and practice in the said courts of common pleas, and to proceed thereon in manner aforesaid to judgment and execution, either against the principals or their sureties, or both of them, as the case may require, when the said surety or sureties shall, agreeable to law and usage in other cases, be liable for the debt, damages, or other matter or thing recovered, and costs of suit.

Sect. V. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That, at the return of the said process or summons, if the same shall appear to have been at any time theretofore duly served on the person of the defendant, or a copy thereof left at his dwelling-house or last place of abode, at least days before the return thereof; and at the return of the said *capias*, where the same shall appear to have been duly served, and that the defendant is in custody, or upon special bail being entered, which is hereby required to be done within days after the return of the said *capias*, where the defendant shall have given bail to the sheriff for his appearance; and at the return of the said attachment, if the same shall have been duly served at least days before the return day thereof in the said writ of attachment mentioned, or at such other time or times afterwards as shall appear reasonable to the said commissioner or commissioners, it shall be lawful for him or them respectively, in their said several and respective departments, and they are hereby enjoined and required to proceed to the hearing of the allegations and causes of action alledged against such defendant or defendants, whether he or they shall appear or make default, either upon the merits of the original suit, or upon the bail-bond, or upon the recognizance, in nature of special bail, to be entered into as aforesaid, as the case may require, to the examination of the accounts or other causes of action, and to pass judgment thereon according to law, and as the merits of the case shall require; and for the better enabling of him and them so to do, it shall be lawful for him and them respectively, at any time or times, and so often as may be deemed necessary, to issue one or more subpœna or subpœnas for, and to call before him or them any witness or witnesses, either for or against such defendant or defendants, and to compel his or their attendance by attachment or otherwise, in like manner, and under the same penalties, as are usual and customary in the said courts of common pleas, and to examine him or them upon oath or affirmation, touching the merits of the matter in controversy, and generally to use such effectual and like means for the collecting and procuring of evidence, either for or against such defendant or defendants, as any of the said courts of common pleas may or can do in causes depending before them. And if any witness or witnesses to be examined as aforesaid, or, in pursuance of the directions of this act, in any other case, shall wilfully falsify, or knowingly swear or affirm to an untruth in a material matter in any suit or cause to be instituted agreeable to the directions of this act, the same shall be deemed perjury, and the person or persons guilty thereof shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same in any court of quarter sessions for any city or county within this commonwealth, where the said offence shall be committed; and upon conviction thereof, he or they shall suffer the like pains, penalties and disabilities, with those who are or shall be convicted of perjury committed in any court of record of this commonwealth.

Sect. VI. And for the better discovering of the real and true merits of any cause, suit or controversy, at any time or times hereafter to be brought or depending before any such commissioner or commissioners, under or by the authority of this act, *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That upon the hearing of any such cause or causes, suit or suits, it shall and may be lawful for such commissioner or commissioners to tender to such defendant or defendants interrogatories, and to examine him or them upon oath or affirmation, as the case may require, as to such matter as shall be in issue or controversy in such suits and causes, and to compel the said defendant or defendants to answer thereto in manner aforesaid, under the penalty, in case of his or their refusal to answer to the facts alledged against him or them, and which he or they shall refuse to answer to as aforesaid, being taken as true; and it also shall and may be lawful for every such commissioner or commissioners, within his or their respective departments, to call upon every such defendant or defendants, and to compel him or them to produce, upon oath or affirmation, to such commissioner or commissioners, all and singular the books, accounts and original entries of his and their said offices and employments, unless the same shall appear to have been unavoidably lost or destroyed; and in case of refusal, to commit him or them to the goal of the city or county, there to remain, without bail or main prize, until such delivery shall be made as aforesaid.

Sect. VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if, upon a final hearing and determination of any such suit or cause, whether the same be the original action upon a bail-bond, or upon a recognizance in nature of special bail, or otherwise, the said commissioner or commissioners shall pronounce judgment according to law and right, either in favor of the United States, or in favor of the defendant or defendants, as the case may require, for such debt and damages, or other matter or things, together with costs of suit, as shall be found to be justly due, either to the said United States, or to such defendant or defendants, or wrongfully detained from them, or either of them.

Sect. VIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That, either at the time of rendering any such judgment or judgments against any such defendant or defendants, or at any time or times afterwards, it shall and may be lawful for any such commissioner or commissioners to issue one or more writ or writs of execution, as the case may require, and of such nature and kind as to him or them may seem proper, directed to any sheriff or sheriffs of any city or county within the commonwealth aforesaid, commanding and firmly enjoining him or them, within the time or times in the said execution or executions mentioned, to restore or deliver to the said United States the specific chattels, effects, and other property by them recovered, together with costs of suit; and if a debt or debts, or damages, shall be recovered by the said United States in any such suit or action, then, and in such case, the said sheriff or sheriffs shall be commanded, in manner aforesaid, to levy the same, together with costs of suit, of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of such defendant or defendants, and the same to have, together with the said writ, before such commissioner or commissioners, at a certain time in the said writ to be named; and for the better enabling the said sheriff or sheriffs to do this, he or they are hereby enjoined and required, in virtue of the said writ of execution, and without any inquest held, to sell and dispose, at public vendue, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of such defendant or defendants, for the purpose aforesaid; and if estate real and personal of such defendant or defendants, sufficient to pay and satisfy the debts or damages and costs recovered as aforesaid, shall not be found, then, and in such case, the said sheriff or sheriffs shall arrest the body or bodies of such defendant or defendants, and them safely keep in close custody, till the said debt or damages and costs shall be fully paid and satisfied.

Sect. IX. *Provided always nevertheless,* That in all cases where any such defendant or defendants shall not be personally served with any such process as aforesaid, but the said writ or writs of summons or *scire facias* shall be served at his or their dwelling-house, or last place of abode, or the said writ or writs of attachment shall be served or levied on the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or any of them, of any such defendant or defendants, and he or they shall not appear, but make default, and the said commissioner or commissioners shall, at the return of the said writ or writs of summons or *scire facias*, or attachment, or at any time or times thereafter, proceed to hear and determine any such suit or suits upon default made as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioner or commissioners, at any time within after pronouncing judgment in any of the said suits or causes, to re-hear the same, upon the application of any such defendant or defendants, if to such commissioner or commissioners it shall appear to be just and reasonable; and upon such re-hearing, either to alter, reverse or confirm the judgment or judgments before given, as law and justice may require. *Provided nevertheless,* That no judgment of reversal, or other decree given upon such re-hearing, shall at all invalidate or impeach any sale or sales made or to be made of the estate, real or personal, of such defendant or defendants; but, in lieu thereof, restitution shall in such case be made in value equal to the sum or sums wrongfully recovered.

Sect. X. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in all cases, where any judgment or judgments shall be obtained in favor of the said United States, or of any of such defendant or defendants, in any suit or cause, or proceedings instituted under and by virtue of this act, for any specific goods or chattels, property or effects, it shall and may be lawful for the party against whom such judgment or judgments shall be rendered to appeal therefrom, within days after he or they shall have notice of such judgment or judgments being given; provided, that the same shall not be longer than after the passing of the same judgment or judgments to the next court of common pleas for the city or county, within which the said judgment or judgments shall be given; and upon the said appeal or appeals being lodged within the two first days of the sitting of the said next court, the same court shall proceed to hear the same upon the real merits of the case in the same term, unless reasonable cause shall be shewn to the contrary, and without the usual imparlances, and to determine thereon, either by a jury or otherwise, agreeable to the usual course of proceedings in such court; and shall cause execution to be done thereon, as is usual in like cases between party and party. *Provided nevertheless,* That no such appeal or appeals shall be received, unless sufficient security for prosecuting the same to effect shall have first been entered before the commissioner or commissioners who shall have pronounced the judgment or judgments appealed from.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That no writ of error, false judgment, *certiorari* or other process whatever, shall be granted, to stay any suit or proceedings to be had or instituted under or by virtue of this act, or to remove any of the records or proceedings thereof into any other court or courts, except in the cases of appeal before mentioned.

AND WHEREAS also by one other act, passed by the said United States in Congress assembled on the twentieth day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, it was ordained and declared, That a commissioner for each state should be appointed, in the manner thereby mentioned, with full power and authority finally to settle the accounts between the state for which he should be nominated and the United States, and also to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals, for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the said state, according to the principles of equity and good conscience, in all cases which were not or should not be provided for by Congress: AND WHEREAS it is reasonable, and highly conducive to the public good, that the commissioners appointed and to be appointed, for the purposes in the last mentioned act or ordinance of Congress declared, should, by laws for this purpose enacted, be vested with sufficient powers to carry into effectual execution the duties of their offices respectively.

Sect. XI. *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid,* that the commissioner and commissioners appointed and to be appointed for this state or commonwealth, for the purposes in the said last mentioned act or ordinance of Congress declared, shall be, and each and every of them is and hereby are vested with full power and authority to carry into compleat and effectual execution, all and singular the duties and functions of their and every of their said office, trust and appointment, in like manner and as fully as if the same were enacted and particularly declared by the laws of this commonwealth, in the words or to the same effect in which they are or have been expressed by the United States in Congress assembled; and for this purpose, and for the better enabling of him and them so to do, he and they is and are hereby, at all times, and so often as the same shall be necessary, vested with the like power and authority for the subpœnaing and compelling the attendance of such witnesses as may be deemed necessary, and of examining him and them upon oath or affirmation, and generally to use such effectual and like means for the collecting and procuring of evidence, as by this act any commissioner or commissioners, appointed or to be appointed for the purposes in the first above recited act or ordinance of Congress, may or can do; and if any such witness or witnesses, to be examined as aforesaid, shall wilfully falsify, or knowingly swear or affirm to an untruth, touching any material matter concerning which he or they shall be examined as aforesaid, the same shall be deemed perjury, and the offender or offenders, upon conviction thereof in manner aforesaid, shall suffer the like pains, penalties and disabilities, with such like offenders in this act before mentioned.

Sect. XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That all and every comptroller and comptrollers, treasurer and treasurers, register and registers, auditor and auditors, clerk and clerks, appointed and to be appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, or by the superintendant of the finances of the said United States, for the purposes in one other act or ordinance of Congress made and passed on the eleventh day of *September*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and each and every of them, is and hereby are respectively vested with full power and authority to carry into effectual execution the duties and functions of their and every of their said respective offices and appointments, in like manner and as fully as if the same were enacted and particularly declared by the laws of this Commonwealth, in the words or to the effect in which they are or have been expressed by the United States in Congress assembled; and the said comptroller and comptrollers, and auditor and auditors, and each and every of them, appointed and to be appointed as aforesaid, hereby is and respectively are vested with as full power and authority to compel the attendance of any witness or witnesses before them, or any of them, respectively, and to examine such witness or witnesses upon oath or affirmation, touching such matters as shall be depending before him or them in the way of his and their said offices and employments, and generally, to procure and collect evidence and testimony, as fully and effectually as any commissioner or commissioners may or can do under the authority of this act; and all and every witness and witnesses to be examined by such comptroller and comptrollers, auditor and auditors, in manner aforesaid, is and hereby are enjoined to make true answer, touching such matter as he or they shall be examined into as aforesaid, under the like pains, penalties and disabilities, as are in this act before mentioned in other cases.

A Supplement *to the act entituled,* "An act for the support "of government, and administration of justice."

WHEREAS doubts have arisen respecting the meaning of the second section of the act, entituled "*An "Act for the support of government, and administration of "justice,*" so far as the same relates to the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council: For remedy whereof, *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing of this act, the salary of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council shall be the sum of *Five Hundred Pounds per annum,* including the expence of Clerks, and as a full recompence for all the duties which the said Secretary, by law or custom, is obliged to perform.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council shall continue to receive the usual fees and perquisites of his office, and shall make entry thereof in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and pay the same quarterly unto the Treasurer of this State, on oath or affirmation, under the penalty of *One Thousand Pounds* for each and every such neglect or refusal, to be recovered in any Court of Record by an action of debt, at the suit of the Commonwealth, for the use and support of government.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Tuesday, *the twenty-fifth day of* February, *in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty and Three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

ANECDOTES of the COUNT DE GRASSE.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE *for August* 1782.

THE capture of a Commander in Chief, and his being brought home a prisoner to the metropolis of his enemy, is one of those great events in war, which so seldom occurs, that the eager curiosity of all ranks of people to behold the French Admiral lately in that situation, is not in the least to be wondered at. With respect to the vulgar, who are always influenced by external appearances, it must likewise be considered, that this was the first trophy of victory exhibited to their view during the course of a calamitous war, the burthen of which they have severely felt. Thousands were gratified with this uncommon spectacle, but many more were disappointed from various causes; some for want of opportunity; others from apprehension of dangers from the prodigious concourse of people that surrounded him wherever he went,

As for memoirs of this brave, though unfortunate commander, few can be expected, and those but imperfect, of a man whose name was scarcely known in this country, till the victorious Rodney made it familiar to us; however, the little we have to relate may be depended on as authentic.

The Count de Grasse is the son of the eldest branch of a noble family, who have long enjoyed a considerable paternal estate and a title in France. He was very early in life destined to the marine service of his country, in which he is grown old, being in the 69th year of his age. Towards the close of the last war he rose to the rank of Captain, and nearly the whole time of the late peace he commanded a frigate, which kept constantly cruizing in the West-Indies and America, as is supposed to watch the motions of our military and civil Governors in the West-Indies, to obtain information of our progress in the cultivation and improvement of the islands ceded to Great-Britain, and generally to make such observations there, and in America, as might prove useful to his country in a future war. This is the constant line of conduct of the French in time of peace, and the reason they are better prepared for a sudden rupture.

In the course of the present war, the Count de Grasse has been chiefly employed on the West-India station, but, if we are rightly informed, he was second in command of the fleet under Monsieur de Barras, which engaged Rear-Admiral Graves and Sir Samuel Hood, in the Chesapeak, in September 1781, and from superior numbers, gained a trifling advantage over the British fleet.

At length, the decisive day arrived, when this gallant Frenchman was obliged to surrender his laurels to the immortal Rodney. From the number of killed and wounded on board *La Ville de Paris,* the Count's ship, from the length of time that he fought, and a variety of other circumstances, it is evident, that the Count exhibited the strongest proofs of personal valour and perseverance; if therefore his countrymen have any well-founded charge to bring against him, it must be upon some deficiency, or error of judgment; but as speculations of this sort previous to his trial are ungenerous and improper, we shall drop the subject, most heartily wishing that he may be honourably acquitted.

From the time of his surrender, to that of his departure from London for France, he was treated with every mark of respect and attention, which characterise the generous sons of Britain. His noble conqueror and his officers set the example; but it is reported, that he was not so grateful to Admiral Rodney as might be expected, being piqued at the necessary refusal of some improper demands; be this as it may, to every other person who shewed him any civilities, his returns bespoke the gentleman and the man of feeling.

On his passage to England, he was so extremely ill, as to be almost helpless, when Sir Peter Parker's lady (whose amiable character is well known) humanely bestowed every requisite attention upon the Count, with as much care and tenderness as if he had been a near relation. In short, so sensible was the noble prisoner of this lady's condescending kindness, that he could hardly bear to be absent from her, while he remained in London, and would often take her by the hand and burst into an involuntary flood of tears.

Sir Peter Parker was no less attentive to his charge, and did every thing in his power to alleviate the captivity of his prisoner. Upon his landing at Portsmouth, Sir Peter took care to provide him with every accommodation suitable to his rank, and when he arrived at London he was conducted to the house of Mrs. Nugent, Lady Parker's mother, in Queen's-square, Westminster. The Count was soon after accommodated with a suite of apartments at the Royal Hotel in Pall Mall, at the expence of the Crown, and his Majesty, with that supreme dignity which adorns all his actions, returned him his sword, which he had delivered up according to custom to Admiral Rodney, when he went on board the Ville de Paris. This *etiquette* enabled the Count to appear at Court, where he was received in a manner becoming his rank and situation by their Majesties and the Royal Family. The French officers who accompanied him, were, *La Viscomte de Grasse,* his nephew, *La Comte de Cibon,* and *La Marquis de Beaulieu.*

From the time of the Count's arrival in London, which was on Saturday the 3d of August, to that of his departure on Monday the 12th, he was employed in paying visits to the great officers of state, and some of the principal nobility of the kingdom; by whom he was entertained in a sumptuous and hospitable style. He likewise took a view of the Bank, and other public edifices, and of Vauxhall, and other places of amusement. It must have been a great satisfaction to him to find, that every mark of respect was shewn to him, even by the common people, in testimony of his valour; far otherwise would have been his reception, if he had surrendered himself and his ship without maintaining the bloody contest to the last.

The Count is one of the eighty Knights of the order of the *grand Croix* of St. Louis, and wears a red ribbon, much in the same manner as our Knights of the Bath. He is tall in stature, measuring exactly *six feet four inches,* and very robust in his make, but has contracted a habit of stooping, from long service on board a frigate, the low cabin of which must have been very troublesome to him. He has a son in France, in the King's Guards, who in support of his father's character, aspersed by ungenerous young officers of other regiments, has been obliged to fight several duels, and in the last has been dangerously wounded, but is not dead, as was falsely reported in the public prints. Preparations are making in France for the trial of the Count, and of Monsieur de Bougainville his second in command, as they reciprocally exhibit charges against each other: should the event prove honourable to the Count, this account of him, imperfect as it is, will hereafter be referred to with pleasure.

BALTIMORE, *February* 25.

Extract of a letter from St. Christopher's, dated January 31, 1783.

"The talks of peace are now, in some measure, subsided, and tho' we have no later accounts from England than the 8th of December, at that time the negociations were still going forward at Paris:---However, our Governor, Count Dillon, says, they are since broke off, and that the Count d'Estaing is on his passage to these islands with 52 sail of the line and 300 transports.---A short time will discover how true this is."

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN'S, *January* 22.

The Leander man of war, of 50 guns, Captain Payne, has had a terrible engagement with a 74 gun ship, under Spanish colours, on Sunday last, between this island and Gaudaloupe:---they fought one hour and 35 minutes, and parted under cloud of night. The Leander is said to have received some damage in her masts and rigging, has 7 of her men killed, and is put into English harbour to refit.

From the ST. CHRISTOPHER GAZETTE.

BASSETERRE, *January* 25.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship Pilgrim, Captain Baxter, from Ostend; this vessel sailed the 17th of December, and brings English papers as low down as the 7th; by what we can collect from them, Mr. Strachey had arrived from Paris express, with the important intelligence of the treaty of peace being concluded the 30th of November; the Queen Charlotte had arrived express from India, with Admiral Hughes's dispatches, by which it appears, that he had had a second engagement with M. Suffrein, which ended exactly as the first did, namely a drawn battle; the force on both sides was in the first, 9 British to 12 French, and in the second 11 British to 12 French.

We have been just credibly informed, that after the treaty of peace had been agreed on by the different Ambassadors of the belligerent powers, the States General refused to accede to it, which entirely broke off the treaty; so that it is next to a certainty that there will be at least another campaign.

Jan. 29. Yesterday was sent in here by the American privateers Holker and Surprise, the privateer schooner Lion, Captain Gums, alias Fat, of 10 four-pounders: she belonged to Anguilla.

On Saturday last arrived here the letter of marque ship General Knox, Captain Fisher, from Philadelphia, loaded with flour.

Arrived also the American privateer ship Hunter, from Salem, but last from Martinique---This ship, in company with the Grand Turk privateer, was chased by 4 British line of battle ships, and obliged to throw her guns overboard.

Extract of a letter from Montserrat, dated Jan. 26.

"A Portuguese brig arrived here this morning, from Basseterre, Gaudaloupe, and brings the following intelligence, that La Venus frigate had arrived, the 23d inst. at Martinique from Cadiz, which left Count d'Estaing 30 days after he had sailed from Cadiz, with from 52 to 55 sail of the line, and from 20 to 30,000 troops; that the Preliminaries of peace had been signed at Paris, and America acknowledged independent; but on account of some disagreement between England and some of the belligerent powers, in consequence of some demands of the former, the preliminaries had been torn up, and the Ambassadors ordered to leave Paris immediately; that the grenadiers of the regiment of Armaniac arrived at Basseterre, Gaudaloupe; they came out in the above frigate; they were taken in the Ville de Paris. The Venus had been detained several days at Cadiz, in order to bring the news of a peace, but, on the contrary, brought out orders for the war to be prosecuted with the utmost vigour.---The frigate sailed about the middle of December."

Seven or eight armed barges, principally mann'd by white and black Refugees, are now cruising, in quest of plunder, in our bay, and have taken several small craft.---Amongst other depredations a party of these desperadoes landed, a few days ago, from the notorious Joe Whaland's barge, and burnt the dwelling-house, and other buildings, of Mr. Benjamin Mackall, on Patuxent, in Calvert county, whose loss is estimated at £.3000.---Since this exploit, Whaland has been in chase of his own Father, who is arrived here, and thinks himself fortunate in having escaped the horrid fangs of his graceless renegado son.

NEWPORT, Feb. 15.

This morning arrived the privateer schooner Rochambeau, capt. Reed, from a cruise, and brought in with him a valuable brig, mounting 10 six pounders and 25 men, laden with rum, sugar, &c. from Jamaica bound to New-York. Captain Reed fought her three glasses, and then boarded her; he had his sailing master and one man wounded; the brig had one man killed and seven wounded.

[The above brig was lately the privateer lady Greene, from Connecticut river.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15.

Sunday evening last arrived in the river, a brig from Liverpool, taken on her passage for the West-Indies by captain Billings, in the letter of marque ship Fortune, lately arrived at Boston from Amsterdam. The brig has on board a large quantity of beef and pork, 400 firkins of butter, 350 boxes of candles, a considerable quantity of dry goods, &c. The invoice of her cargo amounts to about 6000 l. pounds sterling.

NEW-YORK,

Feb. 26. L'Aimable Catichette, captain Stephen Patie, from Guadaloupe, for Virginia, prize to his majesty's ships Amphion and Cyclops, ran on shore last Friday night, back of Staten Island, and on Sunday vessels were sent down to endeavour to get her off. About eight o'clock in the evening five of the enemy's whale boats attacked the vessel; a gun-boat belonging to the Keppel armed brig opposed them with great spirit, but being over-powered by numbers, was compelled to surrender, after a long and very gallant conflict. Two pettiaugers were also taken at the same time.

The polacre Joseph left Cadiz the 24th of December, but brought us intelligence that comte d'Estaing was not prepared to sail at that time, from which circumstance and the name of the frigate, with the time of her leaving France, being omitted in the last of the two following letters, there is reason to believe that the information they contain is not founded in truth: we, however, have inserted them for the perusal and better judgment of our readers.

Extract of a letter from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, to a gentleman at Baltimore, in Maryland, dated Jan. 27, found on board L'Aimable Catichette, prize to his majesty's ship Cyclops.

"We are waiting every moment the arrival of monsr. d'Estaing, with 56 ships of the line, and 30,000 men, to be commanded by don Galvez, the baron de Viomenil and the marquis de la Fayette. All the forces sailed from Cadiz for the West-Indies, the 18th or 20th of last month."

Extract of another letter dated the 28th.

"This moment a frigate arrived from France, which informs us of the departure of monsr. le comte d'Estaing for these seas, with a squadron of 56 sail of the line from Cadiz, having under his convoy an army of 30,000 men, commanded by don Galvez, (the Spanish general) the baron de Viomenil, and the marquis de la Fayette; this formidable expedition is designed against Jamaica, but will make a feint in this vicinity to endeavour to catch some of the 15 sail of the enemy's vessels, who are very troublesome here. The prospect of peace, with which we have flattered ourselves these two months past, is now entirely at an end"

Saturday morning was sent in by his majesty's ships Amphion and Cyclops, a large French ship of 16 guns, called the Lamblaset; and the brig Charming Betsey, from Guadaloupe for Virginia, with rum, sugar, coffee, &c.

The Bonetta ſent in the ſame day the brig Fanny, captain Tryon, from Turk's Iſland for Philadelphia, with ſalt, &c.

The ſame day was brought in, taken by ſome oyſtermen at Blue-point, the ſloop Dolphin, captain Scranton, of 6 guns and 20 men from Boſton.

On Sunday was ſent in here by three whaleboats, a ſmall ſloop called the Victory, loaded with wheat.

Alſo arrived the ſhip Diana, of 18 guns, from Boſton bound for Philadelphia, captured by the tender of his majeſty's ſhip Chatham.

RUMOURS of the DAY.

Laſt Monday it was aſſerted, by perſons lately from the ſouthward, that two, or three (ſome accounts ſay ſix) French line of battle ſhips, were ſeen by the Britiſh cruiſers, near the middle ground in Cheſapeak; and that three or four frigates of that nation were advanced further up the bay.

We are informed that his majeſty's ſhip Belliſarius, captain Richard Graves, having fallen in with two privateers, a fierce action commenced, in which the former was much injured in the bowſprit and foremaſt; but it terminated moſt honourably to captain Graves, who ſeverely beat his antagoniſts, one of whom eſcaped by flight, the other was taken, and proves to be the Tartar, of 22 nine-pounders on a deck. The Belliſarius was a few days ago ſpoke with, the Tartar his prize in company, ſtanding in for Sandy-Hook.

Notice is hereby given, to ſuch ſuffering loyaliſts, who have taken refuge within the Britiſh lines, at New-York, and have been recommended by the board appointed by his excellency the commander in chief, to conſider their reſpective circumſtances and claims for relief, that they are to apply to Thomas Aſton Coffin, eſq; at the pay-office, No. 21, in Maiden-lane, any day in the week, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Saturday morning a refugee galley, called the Lady's Revenge, arrived here. She mounts a long eighteen pounder and two large carronades, &c. was taken near Duck creek by captain Snyder, commanding an armed ſchooner belonging to this ſtate. The galley was chaſed aſhore, and the crew eſcaped, together with the crew of a ſmall boat called the Black Duck, which alſo came up on Saturday morning. Theſe boats have lately been very miſchievous in our bay.

Sunday morning a flag brig arrived here from Bermuda, with a number of priſoners taken in veſſels belonging to different ports of America.

A report was yeſterday circulated that Oſwego had been lately taken by colonel Willet, of the New-York forces; but authentic accounts inform us, that the expedition had failed, through the miſinformation of one of the guides.

Notwithſtanding the report ſo confidently circulated yeſterday morning, that accounts from Boſton confirmed the advices of a peace being lately concluded at Paris; yet nothing has tranſpired that can authoriſe us to decide on this important queſtion. In New-York, they ſuppoſe the packet to be either taken or loſt, and thus account for their want of intelligence from Europe.

The reſignation of the ſuperintendant of finance having occaſioned much converſation, the printers are happy in being able to furniſh their cuſtomers with copies of Mr. Morris's letters on that ſubject, to congreſs.

Office of Finance, January 24, 1783.

SIR,

AS nothing but the public danger would have induced me to accept my office, ſo I was determined to hold it until the danger was paſt, or elſe to meet my ruin in the common wreck. Under greater difficulties than were apprehended by the moſt timid, and with leſs ſupport than was expected by the leaſt ſanguine, the generous confidence of the public accompliſhed more than I preſumed to hope.

Congreſs will recollect, that I expreſly ſtipulated to take no part in paſt tranſactions. My attention to the public debts, therefore, aroſe from the conviction that funding them on ſolid revenues, was the laſt eſſential work of our glorious revolution. The accompliſhment of this neceſſary work is among the objects neareſt my heart, and to effect it, I would continue to ſacrifice time, property and domeſtic bliſs.

Many late circumſtances have ſo far leſſened our apprehenſions from the common enemy, that my original motives have almoſt ceaſed to operate; but other circumſtances have poſtponed the eſtabliſhment of public credit in ſuch a manner, that I fear it will never be made. To encreaſe our debts while the proſpect of paying them diminiſhes, does not conſiſt with my ideas of integrity. I muſt therefore quit a ſituation which becomes utterly inſupportable: but leſt the public meaſures might be deranged by any precipitation, I will continue to ſerve until the end of May. If effectual meaſures are not taken, by that period, to make permanent proviſion for the public debts of every kind, congreſs will be pleaſed to appoint ſome other man to be the ſuperintendant of their finances. I ſhould be unworthy of the confidence repoſed in me by my fellow citizens, if I did not explicitly declare, that I will never be the miniſter of injuſtice. With perfect eſteem and reſpect, I have the honour to be, ſir, your excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant.

Office of Finance, February 26, 1783.

SIR,

A number of thoſe who have contracted engagements with me, will, I know, place a perſonal reliance on me for the fulfilment of them. As the time approaches very faſt, when I am to quit this office, it is proper for me to make the neceſſary preparations. Among theſe I muſt place the due and ſeaſonable information, which, as an honeſt man, I muſt convey to thoſe who have confided in me. I am therefore to pray that the injunction of ſecrecy contained in the order of the 24th of January laſt, may be taken off. At the ſame time I take the liberty to ſuggeſt to congreſs, that the early appointment of my ſucceſſor will give him opportunity to take ſuch meaſures as may prevent many inconveniences that might otherwiſe happen. With perfect reſpect, I have the honour to be, ſir, your excellency's moſt obedient and humble ſervant.

His Excellency the Preſident of Congreſs,

State of Pennſylvania, viz.

RECEIPT of Continental Taxes from the State of Pennſylvania, publiſhed in Purſuance of the ſixth Article of Inſtructions from the Office of Finance, dated the 12th Day of February, 1782.

For the Month of February, 1783.

Feb. 3, 1783.	Rec. of	David Rittenhouſe, Eſq;	1700	Doll.
10,	of	Ditto,	4000	
15,	of	Ditto,	6000	
17,	of	Ditto,	2300	
24,	of	Ditto,	2900	
28,	of	Ditto,	6800	
			23700	Doll.

In all, Twenty-three Thouſand Seven Hundred Dollars.

J. SWANWICK, Receiver of Continental Taxes for Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1783.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

IN the Pennſylvania Packet, of the 15th of February, was publiſhed a reply to a few Queries humbly offered by the Plebeians of Poplar Grove; the ſaid reply being too ſuperficial to give that ſatisfaction which thoſe reſpectable perſonages merited, beſides, the gentleman's knowledge in the matter is confined to the city and county of Philadelphia, which is a circumſtance that renders him more unequal to the taſk, you will excuſe us when we aſſert, that from our own knowledge and feelings, and from the ſentiments of the moſt judicious, impartial and experienced characters, the tax laws of Pennſylvania preſcribe no bounds to the power of County Commiſſioners; therefore we have no alternative but to have recourſe to the Honorable General Aſſembly for the prevention of every wrong, and the redreſs of every grievance that may be inflicted upon us through the inadvertency of former Legiſlators, who adopted a mode of taxation, formed by the D-------l and A------z; yea, we pray that our Honorable Repreſentatives may, in their clemency and ſuperior wiſdom, deliver their moſt faithful conſtituents from ſuch a perplexing, tedious, dangerous and expenſive mode of taxation; a mode that requires a number of officers to execute it, equal to the whole Pennſylvania line; a mode capable to ſubject the perſons and properties of the people to the will and pleaſure of the moſt avaricious and arbitrary deſpots; a mode that admits of the greateſt injuſtice, partiality, ſpite, malice and revenge.

Poplar Grove, March 1. A TRUE PLEBEIAN.

TO BE SOLD,

During the natural life of BENEDICT ARNOLD,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT, containing about 100 acres of land, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, within four miles and an half of Philadelphia. For terms apply to MATTHEW IRWIN, on the premiſes, or JOHN M'PHERSON, Broker.

To be Sold at private Sale,

(And poſſeſſion to be given the firſt of May, or earlier if required) during the natural life of Joſeph Galloway,

THAT elegant SEAT on which the ſubſcriber at preſent reſides, ſituated near the river Neſhaminey, 18 miles from Philadelphia and 5 from Briſtol, containing 444 acres, a large proportion of which is arable, and in good order, with 12 acres of bottom and 8 of upland meadow. This beautiful ſpot abounds with fruit of the greateſt variety and beſt quality; the orchards have produced upwards of 100 hogſheads of cyder in a ſeaſon, and the garden is amply ſupplied with moſt delicious pears, plumbs, apricots, grapes, raſberries, currants, ſtrawberries and cherries. The manſion houſe is convenient, ſpacious and elegant, with a good roomy kitchen and offices adjoining, large and convenient ſtables, and a compleat ſtone barn and granary, ſmoke, coach, cyder, poultry, cow, ſheep, and other out-houſes. The farm yielded upwards of 2000 buſhels of grain the year before laſt, and now has upwards of 60 acres of winter grain in the ground. The terms of purchaſe will be made quite convenient to the buyer.

Likewiſe, to be SOLD on the ſame Place (ſeparate or together) an extenſive DISTILLERY, moſt ingeniouſly deſigned and compleatly executed: the works conſiſt of three ſtills, one of 700 gallons, another of 160, and a third of 42, all with the beſt block-tin worms; ten cedar ciſterns, capable of holding 700 gallons each, and every neceſſary utenſil. Theſe works are conveniently ſituated for diſtilling either malt, molaſſes or cyder (500 hogſheads of the latter were run off the laſt ſeaſon) as they lay within 2 and a half miles of a good landing, and in the boſom of a wood; they are ſo contrived on a never failing ſtream, that any quantity of water can be readily applied without a hand's labour, by well deſigned trunks and troughs, to every purpoſe of the buſineſs. The farm can be furniſhed with a ſufficiency of the beſt ſtock and a compleat ſett of farming utenſils. Apply to Doctor HUTCHISON, in Philadelphia, or

¶ JAMES WILKINSON, on the premiſes.

February 26, 1783.

WANTS A PLACE, AS A WET NURSE,

A young WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, And can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. § 1w

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the Seventeenth day of March, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, containing 124 acres, whereon is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and Weaver's ſhop, a good ſtone barn, with plenty of ſtabling; likewiſe a good ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring of water in it, near the dwelling-houſe, there is 12 acres of good meadow made, and about 6 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence, and plentifully watered, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit; there is on the premiſes plenty of woodland---the ploughland arable and good; any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

¶ JOSEPH DUNGAN.

Feb. 21, 1783.

Second month, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LAWRANCE, late of Haverford townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle immediately, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted by the firſt of the fourth month next, by

HENRY LAWRANCE, and JACOB JONES, ¶ } Executors.

Northampton, February 28, 1783.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a bond of £ 150, dated early in the ſpring 1782, to JOHN MURPHY, clock-maker, living in Allen-Town, Northampton county, he having lent me, as he ſaid, a number of bank notes, which proved afterwards to be loan office certificates, the ſubſcriber finding them to be loan office certificates, returned them to him and demanded the bond, which he refuſed giving up. I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by law. ¶ JAMES HEMPHILL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Street Commiſſioners have heretofore publiſhed an Adverſiſement in the News-papers, as alſo particularly notified the Poſſeſſors of the City Lots not to encloſe any Part of the public Streets, Lanes or Alleys, but to throw open ſuch as were encloſed; yet they find that many of the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, or Parts thereof, remain fenced in: This is therefore to direct ſuch Poſſeſſors to have them opened by the 15th Day of *March* next, otherwiſe the Commiſſioners will be under the Neceſſity of ordering it to be done at the Expence of the Holder.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1783.

Bucks County, February 15, 1783.

Several Robberies committed.

CAME to the Houſe of DANIEL HOUGH, Collector of Taxes, in Solebury townſhip, on Monday the 10th inſtant, about 7 o'clock in the evening, two men, armed with ſwords and piſtols; one a tall ſlim man about 6 feet high, had on a large cocked hat and a light coloured great coat; he rode a large brown horſe; the other a ſmall ſized man; had on a round hat, and light coloured great coat, and rode a ſorrel horſe with a bald face. They robbed him of one half johannes, and about ninety ſeven pounds in French crowns and Spaniſh milled dollars, and a quantity of State money. The ſame robbers then proceeded to JOSEPH DYERS, Collector of Taxes in Plumſted townſhip, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, forcibly entered his houſe, terrified and treated his family very ill, threatening to burn and deſtroy all he had, if ever he collected taxes from any of their friends again, and robbed him of near 60 pounds in ſilver, and upwards of 80 in State money, one ſilver mounted hanger, one pair of money ſcales 3 yards of home made cloth, one pair of ſilver knee buckles, broke his guns, &c. They then proceeded to the Houſe of JONATHAN STOUT, Collector of military fines in Tinicum townſhip, and between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, forcibly broke open his houſe, abuſed his family, broke ſeveral guns, deſtroyed his property at a miſchievous rate, and robbed him of ſome hard and State money, one ſilver punch ſtrainer, one ſilver whiſtle, one ſilver tea tongs, one beaver hat, one pound hard ſoap, 5 or 6 pounds of candles, a ribband flowered on each edge with ſilver, one yard long and three inches wide, one buckle bruſh, one half paper of pins, two hat feathers, &c. Any perſon or perſons that will apprehend both or either of ſaid robbers, ſo that he or they be convicted thereof, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY HARD DOLLARS reward, from us

DANIEL HOUGH,
JOSEPH DYER, and,
JONATHAN STOUT.

N. B. There is great reaſon to ſuſpect one of the above robbers is named DOAN.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

Living in Wood's-Town, Salem county, State of New-Jerſey.

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS; one lying on the river Delaware, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 200 acres, being pleaſantly ſituated, lying oppoſite Wilmington, on which is and can be made 60 acres of excellent bank and ſwamp meadow, a good orchard, ſmall buildings, a ſmall quantity of upland cleared, the reſt woodland, on which is a conſiderable quantity of good white oak ſhip timber, likewiſe 1000 cords of wood or upwards may be cut, and not hurt the place; there is a good landing on the place: The other lying within one mile of the former, containing about 120 acres, of which 25 acres of excellent ſwamp meadow may be and is made, about 70 acres within good fence, including the ſwamp and meadow, divided into three fields; there is a two ſtory new frame houſe, 30 feet by 20, and a new kitchen adjoining the ſame, the houſe not quite encloſed, a good ſtable and orchard, the land good, the remainder being woodland, full of timber. They both may be entered on the 25th of March next. The purchaſer or purchaſers, on paying one third of the money down, may have time for the remainder. The above land is very valuable, and will be ſold on reaſonable terms, by § JECHONIAS WOOD.

West Nantmill townſhip, Feb. 25, 1783.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A GRIST MILL, with 50 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, lying and being in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of William Clingan, Eſq; and others; there is a large ſtream of water ſufficient for mills, forge, or any kind of water works, in the drieſt ſeaſon, two pair of ſtones, in good order, all the running geers in compleat order for manufacturing flour; ſaid mill has been noted for making a great quantity of flour. As it lies ſo convenient to the Lancaſter road, and in a plentiful part of the country for grain, cannot fail commanding plenty of buſineſs. There is a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe and ſtabling, a proportionable quantity of well watered meadow made, a thriving orchard, &c. Bar iron, flour, or imported goods will be taken in payment as caſh; a ſufficient title will be made. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at his mill, 6 miles from the aforeſaid mill, or to Mr. JOHN WALL, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Three Dollars and a Half, and a Silver Watch with a china face; with a crack acroſs the face, maker's name J. Keeplime, London, No. 204. I deſire all Watchmakers to take notice if this watch comes into their hands, and beg it may be ſtopped.

† JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN wet off the tenter-bars of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 21ſt of February laſt, a piece of woollen CLOTH, about 13 or 14 yards long, three quarters wide, of a light colour, well raiſed, and would paſs for a good bearſkin, numbered at one end 61 with a linen thread, about three quarters of a yard from the ſame end there is about two inches of a blue thread wove in. Whoever takes up the thief, with the cloth, and ſecures him in any goal in this State or New-Jerſey, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the cloth recovered, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county. ROBERT MILLER. ¶

Cheſter county, February 26, 1783.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, round body, ſtraight limbs, white face, ſhod all round, a white ſpeck on one of his eyes, lately trimmed behind his ears, cut ſomewhat high, lowering towards the ear, paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters: the morning I miſſed my horſe, there was a brown horſe at the ſtable door, ſuppoſed to be left by the thief. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty ſhillings for the horſe only, paid by the ſubſcriber, near the ſign of the Waggon, on the Lancaſter road. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

WHEREAS the Eſtates hereunder mentioned, agreeable to the ſeveral Tax Laws of this Commonwealth, have been aſſeſſed, and made chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Sums of Money againſt them reſpectively placed, and the Owners have hitherto neglected to appear and diſcharge the ſame, altho' the Time and Times for that Purpoſe given and limited by Law are long ſince expired: WE, the Commiſſioners of Bucks County, therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Laws, do give this public Notice, that unleſs Payment of the ſaid Rates or Sums of Money (except the Sums due on the Firſt Claſs Tax) be made within Three Months from the Date hereof, and of the ſaid Claſs Monies within Two Months, together with the Coſts of this Advertiſement, &c. the ſaid Eſtates will be ſold (or ſuch Parts of them as will be ſufficient) in Order to pay the ſame, with ſuch additional Coſts as will then have accrued.

SAMUEL SMITH,
FRANCIS MURRAY.
JOHN CARR.

Bucks County, January 29, 1783.

PLUMSTED Township.	Acres.	County Tax, Con. Money. £. s. d.	45 Mill. Dol. Tax, Con. Mo. £. s. d.	1ſt 8 Mo. Contin. Money. £. s. d.	2d 8 Mo. Contin. Money. £. s. d.	1ſt Claſs Tax Con. Money. £. s. d.	Supplies for 1781. Specie. £. s. d.	Supplies for 1781. State Mo. £. s. d.	Funding Tax 1781 State. £. s. d.	2d Claſs Tax, Specie. £. s. d.	County Tax, Specie. £. s. d.
Benjamin Harbeſon	50	0 10 0	3 3 0	3 3 0					0 4 4	0 2 0	0 0 3
ROCKHILL Townſhip.											
Land lately occupied by Michael Clark, -	60			21 2 0							
---------- Maybury	600						6 10 0	6 10 0	13 0 0	3 12 0	0 6 6
FALLS Townſhip.											
Thomas Barclay -	220								11 7 6		
Jonathan Martin -	1½					8 8 0					
Matthew Muſgrove -	1½					8 8 0					
Jacob Shallus -	140					49 0 0					
Commons - -	100				164 0 0	57 8 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	3 15 0	1 2 0	0 2 0
James Moon -	1					8 8 0					
Samuel Hillegas -	190					63 10 0					
Colonel Lutterloh -	60						0 18 0	0 18 0	1 16 0	0 10 6	0 1 0
Jones and Ledden -	200						4 10 0	4 10 0	9 0 0	2 9 6	0 4 6
Jones and Reſburgh -	40						0 9 0	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 5 0	0 0 6
HAYCOCK Townſhip.											
John Miller -	10						0 1 6	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 3
SPRINGFIELD Townſhip.											
Land late John Chapman's	80						1 3 4		1 3 4	0 7 6	0 0 9
TINICUM Townſhip.											
John Bayley -	150								2 0 0	0 11 0	0 1 0
Nicholas Patterſon -	100								1 10 0	0 8 0	0 0 9

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE GEARY, late of the townſhip of Gwynedd, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

A PLANTATION ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, contiguous to the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, about 21 miles from the former, and within a half a mile of a free ſchool, containing 112 acres of land, 15 acres of which is good meadow, 40 acres of wood-land, the remainder arable; there is on ſaid premiſes a log houſe, a large barn and a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, a bearing orchard of 150 apple trees, the whole in good repair,

For terms of ſale apply to GEORGE MARIS, and HUGH EVANS, Executors, near North-Wales meeting-houſe. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a grey Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high; ſhod before, no brand nor ear-mark, ſhort tail and the hair rubbed off her buttocks, natural to trot and goes faſt, was likely and in good order, when taken, EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid for the mare if recovered, and reaſonable charges, and the remainder for the thief, if convicted, by

Feb. 1, 1782. ¶ JOHN WASON.

December 3, 1782.

CAME on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Reading townſhip, York county, near Hamer's mill, a black Mare, about ſeven years old, and about 12 hands high; no brand nor ſaddle viſible or natural marks. The owner is deſired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN NEELY.

Purſuant to an order iſſued out of the Orphan's court for the county of Cheſter, will be ſold at public vendue, by the Adminiſtratrix of the eſtate of JOSEPH HOLLIS, late of the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, deceaſed, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the eighth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, tract or parcel of Land, containing about 100 acres, with a meſſuage or tenement, barn, ſtables and ſpring-houſe thereon erected, alſo a good bearing orchard, about 7 acres of good watered meadow and more may be made, 30 acres of woodland well timbered, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford aforeſaid, bounded by land of Abel Griffiths, Archibald Young, and others; late the property of the ſaid JOSEPH HOLLIS, deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place aforeſaid, by

HANNAH HOLLIS, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory DWELLING-HOUSE, with kitchen, ſtables, &c. garden, two acres of good orchard, five acres of excellent meadow, and ſix acres of paſture or ploughland; all beautifully ſituate in New-Town, the metropolis of Bucks county. For terms, apply to Doctor JAMES TATE, on the premiſes. † Jan. 30, 1783.

LACAZE & MALLET,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Lately imported in the laſt veſſels from France.

Alſo good Engliſh MUSKETS.

Cheſter County, February 3, 1783.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, in the month of November, 1775, give a note of hand unto William White, of the townſhip of New Providence, and county of Philadelphia, for the ſum of Fifteen Pounds; and whereas the money has been at different times lawfully tendered for the ſame, this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay any part thereof, unleſs compelled by law.

¶ ROBERT TODD.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH SIMS, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are hereby earneſtly deſired to make immediate payment; thoſe perſons who are in arrears for intereſt money, and neglect to comply with the above requeſt in ſix weeks from this date, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without further notice.

ANN SIMS, Executrix,
¶ WOODDROP, SIMS, Executor.

DEAN and PURVIANCE,

Have juſt imported in the ſhips Congreſs and Intrepid, from France, and are now opening, the following GOODS, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the third door below the Drawbridge, which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms,

BLUE, brown, laylock, bloſſom, grey, hazle green, cheſnut, white, faun boue de Paris, mixed, and light coloured ſuperfine, midling and coarſe Cloths,
Nonbattu and royal Linens,
3-qr. and yard wide Brittanias.
Cottons, Calicoes and chintzes.
Cambricks and Lawns,
Striped, corded and lawn Handkerchiefs,
Milinet Lawn,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Dyed Jeans,
Womens white and coloured Kid Gloves,
A great Variety of plain and painted broad and narrow Ribbands,
Striped, flowered, plain, French and Italian Gauze,
A large Aſſortment of white and black blond Lace,
Men and Womens Silk Stockings,
Black Taffeties,
Black, white, cinnamon, roſe, ſilver grey, plum and Paris mode coloured Sattins,
Black Paduaſoy and Prunellas,
Striped Ticking,
Crimſon, pink and light blue Perſians,
Silk Shoe Patterns, Pins, &c.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered on immediately,

A WELL finiſhed two ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor, an elegant Piazza 30 feet by 12, floored: Alſo, a ſmall frame BUILDING, ſuitable for a ſmall family, with a Stable and Chaiſe-houſe, two large Gardens well fenced, with ſome fruit Trees, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill, between the middle and upper ferries, in the city of Philadelphia, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the river: Alſo, ſeveral LOTS in the City, from one to four acres. For particulars enquire of the Printer. D. J.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres, more or leſs, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn and ſtables, a large young orchard, and 20 acres of meadow, and near as much more may be made at a reaſonable expence; there are about 80 acres of it good woodland, and ſo convenient to the lime-kilns, that it may be limed for leſs than Sixpence per puſhel. Poſſeſſion may be had the 25th of March next. For terms of ſale, apply to NONES and COHEN, Brokers, in Front-ſtreet, next to the Poſt-office.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1783.

N. B. The above mentioned land is ſituate on the direct line between the Court-houſe of Lancaſter and Philadelphia. The line has been run, and the road will run through it, which will undoubtedly render it a ſuitable place for a ſtore or tavern.

WHereas Mr. *Guillier de Mondoucet*, a French gentleman from Nogent Le Rotrou, and ſuppoſed to be now on the continent of North-America, is become heir to a very conſiderable fortune in France, by the demiſe of his parents. This is to deſire any perſon or perſons who may have heard of the ſaid Mr. Guillier, to inform Meſſrs. LACAZE and MALLET, merchants in Philadelphia, by letter or otherwiſe, what is become of him, whether he be dead or living.

All information concerning the ſaid Mr. Guillier will be thankfully received by LACAZE & MALLET.

Philad. Feb. 4, 1783.

TO BE LETT,

About nine miles from this city, in a good neighbourhood,

A GENTEEL well finiſhed dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and garrets; there are four large rooms below, and five up ſtairs, a large kitchen adjoining, with chambers over it, and a cellar under the whole, large piazzas on the back and front ſides of the houſe, a large pailed garden, with a variety of fruit, and in compleat order, and about twenty acres of upland and meadow, with a ſufficient quantity of fire wood, ſtabling for eight horſes, a carriage houſe, and hen houſe, and every other convenience, ſuitable for a gentleman's family. For particulars enquire of the Printers.

N. B. More land may be had with the above premiſes, if required, and ſupplied with every kind of ſtock, and a great variety of poultry, at a very reaſonable rate.

To be Sold or Lett by the ſubſcriber,

or exchanged for a Houſe in town,

THE elegant HOUSE and LOT he now lives in, near the two mile ſtone on the Frankford road: Likewiſe to be ſold, Two LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on the north ſide of a fifty feet ſtreet, extending into Paſſyunk road, near the ſouth bounds of the city, one of them containing in front 100 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded weſterly by ground of William Drury, and northerly partly by Drury's ground and partly by a ſeven feet alley: The other lot containing 50 feet in front, and 180 feet in depth; bounded weſterly by ground late of Peter Howard, northerly by the above mentioned ſeven feet alley, weſterly by a 14 feet alley. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, merchant, in Front-ſtreet, or of ¶ RICHARD FARMER.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

living in the townſhip of Midletown, and county of Cheſter,

A LOT of GROUND, whereon are a large three ſtory brick houſe, kitchen, tanyard and draw-well, &c.

Alſo a LOT of GROUND on Ridley creek, containing eight acres and one quarter, about one half marſh, in good timothy graſs, the other half upland, whereon is a good bearing orchard; all ſituate in the borough of Cheſter; which will be ſold ſeparate or together. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms of ſale.

Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ ROBERT PENNELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been taken up treſpaſſing in the incloſures of the ſubſcribers, living in Mannelan townſhip, in the county of York, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 10th inſtant: Two ſtray MARES, the one a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, three white feet, with a blaze in her face, and a ſmall white ſpot on one ſide of her neck, no brand, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; the other a dark roan, about 13 hands high, no brand nor particular marks, ſuppoſed to be 10 years old. The owner or owners is deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

LAWRENCE BOSMAN,
Dec. 24, 1782. ¶ JOHN SIMONS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN THORNHILL, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible. JOSEPH THORNHILL, RICHARD THORNHILL, JOHN THORNHILL, JOHN DOWERS, Adminiſtrators. *Feb. 17, 1783.*

To be Lett for a certain term of years,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of Goſhen meeting-houſe, with a good ſtream of water, a good dwelling-houſe and orchard, with upland and meadow ground; it may be entered on the firſt of April, or ſooner. For terms, enquire of

¶ THOMAS REES, living on ſaid premiſes.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB WENTZ, ſen. late of Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, by bills, bonds, notes, book-debts or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to make payment to the ſubſcribers hereof, of the townſhip and county aforeſaid, before the 27th day of May next, to prevent farther coſt: and all perſons, who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted.

¶ JACOB WENTZ, and)
Feb. 3, 1783. MICHAEL CROLL,) Adminiſtrators.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Cheſter, county of Burlington, ſtate of New-Jerſey, a yellow NEGROE MAN, with large fore teeth; had on a pair of ſtriped trowſers, white cap, and no hat, his other clothes not remembered. He demanded the ſubſcriber's money, who being hard of hearing did not underſtand him, his wife endeavoured to tell what he ſaid; the Negroe ſaid if ſhe ſpoke one word he would put her to death. The Negroe having a piſtol in his hand, diſcharged it at the ſubſcriber, and the two balls that were in the piſtol, hit the leather jacket he had on, but did not enter his body, though he was very much hurt, and the Negroe immediately left the houſe. Any perſon, who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any Goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

Feb. 3, 1783. THOMAS WARRINGTON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM JACKSON, late of this City, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcribers; and thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible.

MARY JACKSON, Adminiſtratrix.
§ 4 w WILLIAM ADCOCK, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1783.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a bond to Richard Gregory, of Hartford county, in Maryland, for Forty Pounds, in gold or ſilver money, bearing date October the 16th, 1782; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as they may depend I will not pay it, without being compelled by law.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

N. B. Theſe are to notify the above named Richard Gregory to call on the ſubſcriber, to rectify the wilful miſtake made, otherwiſe he may depend on being proſecuted. ¶ B. M.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of ISAAC BURNS, of Marple townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, to be and appear at his dwelling-houſe, on the 6th day of March next, to receive a rateable part of the debts due to them reſpectively, and to give diſcharges for the ſame to

Feb. 18, 1783. ¶ ISAAC BURNS.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1782.

THE partnerſhip of George Meade, and Company, having expired the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for payment, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the late Company; and all thoſe indebted to them are likewiſe requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE has removed his compting-houſe to his dwelling-houſe, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Walnut and Third-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, Havanna Sugars in boxes, Weſt-India Rum by the hogſhead, a good aſſortment of Dry Goods by the bale or ſmaller quantity, Beef and Pork by the barrel.

THE Subſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has taken a convenient houſe near the bridge at Frankfort, five miles from this city, where he has provided every thing neceſſary and comfortable for the entertainment of travellers and others, as well as ſtabling and provender for horſes. Thoſe who will be kind enough to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon the beſt uſage and attendance in his power to give. Alſo to be LETT by the ſame perſon, at the ſame place, a brick HOUSE and Garden, with near 20 acres of good land adjoining, part of which is newly cleared; this may be entered upon the 25th of March or the 1ſt of April next.

Philad. Dec. 16, 1782. JAMES MARTIN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MARCH. 1783. THE NUMB. 2752.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1783.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, *March* 4, 1783.

The Bill, entituled "*An Act for raiſing and collecting of money on the ſpecified articles therein mentioned, for the ſupport of government, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned,*" was read a ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for raiſing and collecting of money on the ſpecified articles therein mentioned, for the ſupport of government, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary to raiſe a ſum of money for the ſupport of government, diſcharging its debts and incidental expences, and preſerving the public credit:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That there ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, for the uſes aforeſaid, annually hereafter, from the owner or poſſeſſor of every billiard table, the ſum of *Fifteen Pounds*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every one horſe two wheeled ſulky, ſolo, chair or chaiſe, the ſum of *One Pound Ten Shillings*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every carriage, commonly called a phæton or four wheeled chaiſe, the ſum of *Four Pounds*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every carriage, commonly called a coach, chariot or poſt-chaiſe, the ſum of *Seven Pounds Ten Shillings*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every covered family waggon, commonly called a caravan, the ſum of *Three Pounds*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every ſtage-coach, the ſum of *Seven Pounds Ten Shillings*; and from the owner or poſſeſſor of every ſtage-waggon, the ſum of *Five Pounds*; and there ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected from the poſſeſſor of every gold watch, the ſum of *Ten Shillings*; and from the poſſeſſor of every other watch, the ſum of *Five Shillings*, annually, as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the Prothonotaries of the city of *Philadelphia*, and the ſeveral counties of this State, ſhall pay out of the fees of their offices reſpectively, the ſum of for every writ, whether original or judicial, meſne proceſs, or any writ which ſhall be iſſued in the courſe of any action (ſupœnas and writs iſſued in behalf of this Commonwealth only excepted.) And the Regiſters for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, of the city of *Philadelphia*, and the ſeveral counties of this State, ſhall pay out of the fees of their offices reſpectively, the ſum of for every letter teſtamentary which they or any of them ſhall iſſue or grant.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any owner or poſſeſſor of any of the articles herein before mentioned, whereon ſpecified ſums of money are by this act directed to be raiſed and collected, ſhall neglect or refuſe to make true returns thereof to the aſſeſſor of the proper townſhip or diſtrict for the time being, ſhall pay double the tax or ſum of money herein before directed to be raiſed on ſuch article, to be levied and collected as aforeſaid, for the uſes aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioners, aſſeſſors and collectors, ſhall have and exerciſe the like powers in raiſing, levying and collecting the money to be raiſed upon the articles above mentioned, as the commiſſioners, aſſeſſors and collectors reſpectively have, in and by an act, entituled "*An act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two*" paſſed the day of

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, there ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, for the uſes aforeſaid, an impoſt or duty, of *Six-pence per* gallon, on all wines imported into this ſtate in caſks, and *One Shilling and Six-pence per* dozen, on all wines imported in bottles; the above ſums reſpectively to be paid, over and above the exciſe or duty directed to be raiſed, levied, collected and paid, by an act, entituled "*A ſupplement to an act, entituled an act for amending and continuing an act, entituled an act for the ſupport of the government of this province, making the exciſe on wine, rum, brandy and other ſpirits more equal, and preventing frauds in the collecting and paying the ſaid exciſe,*" paſſed the day of one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and over and above the duty impoſed by an act, entituled, "*An act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this ſtate,*" paſſed the twenty-third day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That hereafter there ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, a duty or impoſt of *Four-pence per* gallon on all ſtrong beer, ale and porter, imported into this ſtate in caſks, and *Two Shillings and Six-pence per* dozen on ſuch beer, ale and porter, imported in bottles, and a duty or impoſt of *Two-pence per* pound on all refined loaf ſugar ſo imported.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the naval officer for the time being, and his deputy and aſſiſtants, ſhall have and exerciſe all and every of the powers, for the raiſing, levying, collecting and ſecuring of the payment of the duties and impoſts herein before mentioned, as ſaid naval officer, his deputy and aſſiſtants have, in and by an act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this ſtate, paſſed the twenty-third day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the monies to be raiſed and collected by virtue of this act, ſhall be applied for the ſupport of government, diſcharging its debts and incidental expences, and preſerving the public credit.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, *March* 5, 1783.

The Bill, entituled "An Act for providing the quota of fœderal ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three, and for the relief of the citizens of this ſtate, who have become creditors of the United States of *America*, by loans of money, or other modes of furniſhing public ſupplies," was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

An ACT *for providing the quota of fœderal ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three, and for the relief of the citizens of this ſtate, who have become creditors of the United States of* America, *by loans of money, or other modes of furniſhing public ſupplies.*

WHEREAS the United States of *America*, in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the day of *October* laſt, have required of the ſeveral ſtates in union their reſpective quotas of the ſum of for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three, the proportion or quota whereof allotted to and required of this commonwealth is ſtated at *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, which requiſition the repreſentatives of the freemen of this ſtate are deſirous ſhould be complied with:

AND WHEREAS a great number of the virtuous citizens of this ſtate, from motives of patriotiſm and zeal in the common cauſe, and confiding in the public promiſes and plighted faith of the United States, have advanced large portions of their property, by loans and otherwiſe, to the public uſe, at the more early and hazardous periods and gloomy ſeaſons of this great conteſt for the liberties and independence of the United States. And whereas congreſs, impelled by neceſſity and the urgent calls for other appropriations, have been obliged to withhold the payment of the ſtipulated intereſt on theſe public debts, whereby a great number of meritorious citizens are greatly injured and diſtreſſed, and many deprived of the means of decent ſupport:

AND WHEREAS it is highly expedient and proper, as well from motives of good policy and a regard to the preſervation of public credit, as by an act of juſtice to enable thoſe worthy citizens, who have exhauſted their ſubſtance by loans to the public, to pay their proportion of taxes, and thereby to facilitate the collection of the requiſite ſupplies for the current ſervice, which the good citizens of this ſtate are deſirous to funiſh, that proviſion be made for the payment of the intereſt on ſuch of the ſaid debts as are due to the citizens of this ſtate, until the United States ſhall be enabled to appropriate adequate funds for that purpoſe:

AND WHEREAS the ſaid United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, did, by a certain act, on the day of laſt, require of the ſeveral ſtates to raiſe their reſpectives quotas of the ſum of *Twelve Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt due on loan-office certificates, and other aſcertained debts of the United States, the proportion or quota whereof required of this ſtate is *One Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Dollars*:

AND WHEREAS it appears that the ſaid ſum of *One Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Dollars* will be inſufficient to pay one year's intereſt on the debts due to the citizens of this ſtate, who are creditors of the United States to a much larger amount than the quota of this ſtate of the whole of the public debts; and it being the deſire of the legiſlature to raiſe and appropriate for this purpoſe, a ſum ſufficient to pay one year's intereſt on all the aſcertained debts due from the United States to the citizens of this ſtate, which it is ſuppoſed will require the ſum of *One Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Dollars*, in addition to the *One Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Dollars* ſo required by Congreſs, making in the whole *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, over and beſides the aforeſaid *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars* to be raiſed as the quota of this ſtate, for the current ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three. To the end, therefore, that the quota of this ſtate of the ſupplies required for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three may be the more ſpeedily and certainly raiſed and furniſhed, and the public creditors at the ſame time receive temporary relief,

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That the ſum of *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds*, being equal in value to *Six Hundred Thouſand Spaniſh milled Dollars*, ſhall be aſſeſſed, raiſed and levied, in gold and ſilver monies, and in the notes herein after mentioned, upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, as herein after directed, within the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate, by four equal proportions or payments, whereof the firſt ſhall be collected and made on or before the firſt day of *July* next; the ſecond proportion in three months after the firſt; and ſo of the other two proportions; each to be collected and paid three months after the other, ſo that the whole of the ſaid ſum of *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds* ſhall become due and be levied, collected and paid within one year from and after the ſaid firſt day of *July* next, according to the method, and in the proportions following; *that is to ſay,*

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the city and county of *Philadelphia*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Bucks*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Cheſter*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Lancaſter*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *York*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Cumberland*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Berks*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Northampton*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Bedford*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Northumberland*, the ſum of

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Weſtmoreland*, the ſum of

And upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Waſhington*, the ſum of

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral directions, authorities and powers, rewards, penalties and ſanctions, appeals, remedies and allowances, contained in and provided by an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed on the twenty-ſeventh day of *March* laſt, entituled "*An Act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two,*" for the purpoſes therein ſet forth (the ſame being accommodated to the intent and deſign of this act, by altering the dates in the oaths and affirmations of office thereby directed, to the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and otherwiſe adapting the ſaid act to the purpoſes of this act) ſhall be, and the ſame hereby are extended to the raiſing, levying, collecting and ſecuring the payment of the aforeſaid ſum of *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds*; and all fines, forfeitures and penalties, which may thereby accrue, and become due and payable, according to the repartition of the taxes aforeſaid upon the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate reſpectively, in manner aforeſaid; and the ſaid recited act ſhall be accordingly applied and enforced to the execution of this act, in ſuch manner as to bring into the treaſury of this ſtate the taxes directed by this act, except in ſuch caſes and inſtances wherein ſpecial proviſion is made, or as in and by this act is otherwiſe directed.

AND WHEREAS it is deſigned that a ſum, not exceeding *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, part of the taxes by this act to be raiſed and levied as aforeſaid, ſhould be appropriated and paid to the public creditors herein before mentioned, as a temporary relief till more permanent and certain proviſion can be made for them: AND WHEREAS it may improve and haſten ſuch relief, and facilitate the payment of the taxes aforeſaid, if notes be prepared and iſſued to the ſaid public creditors, which notes ſhall be received in payment of the ſaid taxes:

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the treaſurer of this ſtate be authoriſed and empowered, and he is hereby authoriſed, empowered and directed to prepare, at the public expence, notes reſpectively payable to the bearer thereof, to the amount of *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, of the following denominations; that is to ſay,

One thouſand of the denomination of *Twenty Dollars* each.

Four thouſand of the denomination of *Ten Dollars* each.

Eight thouſand of the denomination of *Five Dollars* each.

Fifteen thouſand of the denomination of *Four Dollars* each.

Fifteen thouſand of the denomination of *Three Dollars* each.

Twenty-five thouſand of the denomination of *Two Dollars* each.

Forty-five thouſand of the denomination of *One Dollar* each.

Which notes ſhall be printed in ſuch form, and with ſuch devices and checks, as the ſaid treaſurer ſhall deviſe, and the preſident or vice-preſident and council ſhall approve; and the ſaid notes, of each denomination, ſhall be numbered from number one progreſſively, and ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid treaſurer, and by him delivered to *Thomas Smith*, Eſquire, continental loan-officer for this ſtate, at ſuch times, and in ſuch quantities, as the preſident or vice-preſident, by warrant under his hand in council, ſhall from time to time direct, which warrant ſhall be regiſtered in the office of the comptroller-general of this ſtate; and thereupon the ſaid loan-officer ſhall become anſwerable for the ſum mentioned in every ſuch warrant; and the ſaid loan officer, previous to his iſſuing or paying away the ſaid notes in manner herein after directed, ſhall counterſign each and every note he ſhall iſſue or pay.

And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid loan-officer to pay, with and out of ſuch notes as aforeſaid, the lawful intereſt for one year on all ſuch certificates of monies loaned to the United States, or other certificates of debts due from the United States, liquidated, aſcertained and certified, according to the directions of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled (other than certificates for pay or other perſonal demands of officers, civil or military, or of ſoldiers or ſeamen) as ſhall be demanded by the holders or poſſeſſors of the ſaid certificates, and ſuch payment ſhall be endorſed thereon; provided that ſuch certificates were originally iſſued in the name or for the uſe of any perſon or perſons, who at the time of ſuch iſſuing was or were, or ſince have been a citizen or citizens of this ſtate, and actually reſident within the ſame, or in the name or for the uſe of a body politic or corporate within this ſtate; and provided alſo, that there be the intereſt for one year at leaſt due thereon: And if any difficulty ſhall ariſe in determining whether the perſon holding or poſſeſſing any ſuch certificate be entitled to receive the intereſt thereon, within the meaning of this act, it ſhall be incumbent on the claimant to produce the proof neneceſſary to eſtabliſh the claim, and if the evidence offered by the claimant be not ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid loan-officer, the ſame ſhall be referred to the preſident or vice-preſident in council, whoſe determination and order thereon ſhall be concluſive.

AND WHEREAS the principal ſum mentioned in

the said certificates, or some of them, may be described in continental money: *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the value thereof in specie shall be computed and ascertained according to the directions of the United States in Congress assembled, in and by their act of the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

And to the end that a fair and proper account may be kept of all the monies paid for interest by virtue of this act, and that this state may have proper credit therefor with the United States, the said loan-officer is hereby directed to keep a fair and exact account of such payments as he shall make, in which shall be specified the date and number of the certificate on which each payment shall be made, the amount of the principal sum mentioned therein, and the name of the person to whom it was issued, as well as the sum paid thereon, and shall take receipts from the persons to whom the monies shall be paid, as vouchers for the said account; and on producing such account and vouchers, and the same being approved and allowed by the comptroller of accounts for this state, it shall be admitted in discharge, for the amount thereof, of the notes he shall have received from the treasury as aforesaid. And if any of the said notes shall remain in his hands on the day of which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, the said loan-officer may pay them into the hands of the treasurer of this state, taking his receipt therefor, the amount of which shall be allowed him in discharge of the residue of the said notes, which shall as aforesaid have been delivered to him.

And to the end that the payment of the said notes for interest may the more certainly answer the good purposes hereby intended, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for each and every person on whom the taxes to be raised by virtue of this act shall be levied, or from whom the same or any part thereof shall be demanded, to pay any part, not exceeding one half thereof, in the said notes, signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the loan-officer as aforesaid, and the said notes are hereby declared to be a legal tender in the payment of any such proportion of the said tax, or of the said proportion of any one of the quarterly payments thereof herein directed to be made; provided that the residue of such tax, or of the quarterly payment thereof then due, be tendered or offered to be paid at the same time in gold or silver money; and the collectors of taxes, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby empowered and directed to receive the said notes in payment accordingly.

And to the end that the monies hereby intended to be raised may be faithfully appropriated and applied to the purposes hereby intended, as speedily as possible, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for the treasurer of this state, when and as often as any monies to be levied and raised by virtue of this act shall be paid into his hands, to divide the same into equal moieties or half parts, and to pay one of the said moieties to the treasurer of the United States, or to such other person or persons as shall be duly authorised by the said United States to receive the same for their use, and the receipt of the said treasurer, or other person authorised as aforesaid, shall be a sufficient voucher to the treasurer of this state for such payment and payments; and the other moiety of the said monies, in which shall be included all the said notes which shall have been paid in for taxes as aforesaid, shall be disposed of in the following manner; *that is to say*, such of the said notes as shall be paid in as aforesaid shall be by the said treasurer marked, by punching or piercing a hole, not less than the size of one eighth of a Dollar, through some part of each note, near the centre thereof; and the quantity of such notes in the treasury at the commencement of each session of the general assembly shall be reported to the house by the treasurer, to be cancelled and destroyed in such manner as the house shall direct, until the whole shall have been destroyed. And such gold and silver money as shall belong to this moiety of the taxes, as aforesaid, shall be given in exchange by the said treasurer to such person and persons as shall apply for the same, at any time after the last payment of the taxes hereby directed to be raised shall have become due; and if, at the end of six months after the said time, any such money shall remain in the treasury unapplied for in exchange for such notes, it shall be lawful for the treasurer to pay the same, or any part thereof, to the aforesaid loan-officer, on his producing such warrant as aforesaid, to be applied to the payment of such interest due in manner aforesaid as may remain unpaid; provided, that not more than one year's interest be paid on any one debt or certificate by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and penalties imposed and made recoverable by this act, other than such as are otherwise specially appropriated by the act herein before recited and referred to, shall be paid in gold or silver money, and applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences and charges of executing this act. And that the treasurer of this state shall be allowed and paid, for his labour and trouble in devising, preparing, numbering and signing the said notes for every hundred thereof; and that the said loan-officer shall be allowed and paid, for his labour and trouble in countersigning and issuing the said notes, and accounting for the same in the manner herein directed, at the rate of for every *Thousand Dollars* he shall so sign, issue and account for, over and besides the allowance he is entitled to receive from the United States for the payment of the interest on loans; which payment to the said loan-officer is to be made by the treasurer, on a warrant to be produced under the hand of the president or vice-president in council, and entered in the office of the comptroller-general. And the treasurer of this state and the loan-officer aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby severally made accountable to the general assembly for all monies and notes which shall come to their hands respectively by virtue of this act, and for all other transactions under the same, and shall at all proper times and seasons submit their books, papers and accounts, relative thereto, to the inspection and examination of the president or vice-president in council, or to such person as they shall appoint to inspect the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit any one or more of the notes directed to be emitted by this act, by printing or procuring the same to be printed in the likeness and similitude of the said genuine notes; and also if any person or persons shall forge the name or names of the said treasurer or loan-officer, or either of them, to such counterfeit notes, whether the counterfeiting the said notes or names be done within this state, or elsewhere, or shall utter such note, knowing it to be counterfeited as aforesaid, and shall be thereof legally convicted in any court of oyer and terminer within this state, he or they so offending shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

And if any person or persons shall counterfeit any of the said notes, by altering the denomination thereof, with design to increase the value of such notes, or shall utter the same, knowing them to be so counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, and shall be thereof legally convicted in any court of record in this state, such persons or persons shall be sentenced to the pillory, and have both his or her ears cut off and nailed to the pillory, and be publicly whipped on his or her bare back with thirty-nine lashes, well laid on; and moreover, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of *Two Thousand Pounds*, lawful money of *Pennsylvania*, to be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels, the one moiety to the use of the state, and the other moiety to the discoverer.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WEDNESDAY, *March* 5, 1783.

The Bill, entituled "*An Act to prevent and discourage "the desertion of* French *sailors from the fleets of his "Most Christian Majesty, and from other vessels belonging "to the subjects of the said King*," was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to prevent and discourage the desertion of* French *sailors from the fleets of his Most Christian Majesty, and from other vessels belonging to the subjects of the said King.*

WHEREAS the assistance afforded by our illustrious Ally, his Most Christian Majesty, during the war with *Great-Britain*, hath been highly beneficial to the United States, and this house entertain a proper sense of gratitude for the same, and are desirous of giving every support to any power that shall be actually engaged in prosecuting the war in this commonwealth in conjunction with these United States: AND WHEREAS the laws to prevent desertion from the fleets of his Most Christian Majesty, and from other vessels belonging to the subjects of the said King, have hitherto been found defective, *Be it therefore enacted by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of* Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That any person or persons within this commonwealth, who shall promote or encourage the desertion of any sailor from any ship or vessel of war belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, or from any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of the said King, or shall harbour or conceal any deserter, knowing him to be such, from any of the ships or vessels as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of *Thirty Pounds*, for the use and support of government.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any one justice of the peace of the city of *Philadelphia*, or of any county within this state, and they and each of them are severally and respectively authorised and strictly enjoined and required, upon any complaint exhibited on oath or affirmation, before any justice as aforesaid, of any offence committed contrary to this act, to issue process in nature of a summons, or a warrant under his hand and seal (according to the discretion of the said justice) against the person so accused; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt, to proceed to examination of the matters of fact, and upon due proof thereof, either by the confession of the party, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, to give judgment or sentence for the above mentioned sum of *Thirty Pounds*, and to issue an execution for the same against the goods and chattels of such offender, and to cause sale to be made of such goods and chattels, and for want of sufficient distress to imprison the party offending until satisfaction be made.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall appear to any justice as aforesaid, on oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, that there is ground to suspect that any *French* sailor, deserting as aforesaid, is harboured or concealed on board any ship or vessel within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, it shall be lawful for the said justice, and he is hereby enjoined to issue his warrant, authorising and commanding the sheriff of the county, or the under sheriff (in case of the absence or sickness of the high sheriff) to enter, in the day-time, on board any such ship or vessel within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, in which it hath been alledged the sailor so as aforesaid deserting is harboured or concealed, and to make search for the said sailor or sailors, and if necessity requires, to break open any door or room on board said ship or vessel, to discover the said sailor.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if upon any such special warrant issued as aforesaid, any such sailor shall be found on board any ship or vessel so searched, it shall be lawful for the said sheriff or his under sheriff, as the case may be, and they are hereby respectively required to seize and apprehend the said sailor, and to carry him before the justice who issued the warrant, who shall order him forthwith to be delivered to the captain or other officer commanding the ship or vessel from which the said sailor hath deserted.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever it shall appear to the said justice, by sufficient evidence, that the sailor so apprehended and taken on board any vessel that shall be searched as aforesaid hath been employed, kept or detained on board thereof for the space of twenty-four hours, he shall give sentence or judgment against the captain, or other officer that shall happen to command the same, for the above mentioned sum of *Thirty Pounds*; and such employment or detainer for the space aforesaid is hereby declared to be full evidence of the harbouring or concealing any *French* sailor deserting as aforesaid.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the party finds himself aggrieved by the sentence or judgment of any justice acting under the authority of this act, he or they, on giving sufficient security, may appeal to the justices of the peace of the next court of quarter sessions to be held for the county where the sentence shall be given, which court is hereby authorised to hear and drtermine the same, and whose judgment shall be final therein, and not removeable by certiorari, or any other writ whatever.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the door of the subscriber, in Front-street, near the corner of Black-Horse-Alley, on Wednesday, the 26th February, A strawberry roan HORSE, with a star in his face, 14 and an half hands high, rising four years old, having neither saddle or bridle on. Whoever has taken up said horse, or will give information so that he be had again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by † WILLIAM POLLARD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Adam Heilman, late of Pikeland township, Chester county, deceased, to make speedy payment, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that they may be paid, by JOHN HEILMAN,) Executors.
March 4. † HENRY HEILMAN,)

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,

TO BE SOLD BY

DESHLER and *ROBERTS*,

In MARKET-STREET. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 25th Instant,

THAT valuable and well-accustomed TAVERN at the Cross-Roads, Chester county, with the plantation belonging to it. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, near the premises.
Cross Roads, March 6, 1783. ¶ JAMES JOHNSTON.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the first of April,

THAT most valuable FARM, whereon Mrs. Harman now lives, in Upper Darby, Chester county, containing about 230 acres of land, by the shares, and has every convenience that is requisite for a farmer. For terms, apply to said Mrs. Harman, on the premises. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, containing 56 acres or thereabouts, 22 of which is excellent meadow; there is on said place two large bearing orchards of excellent grafted apple trees, a two story brick house and kitchen, a well of good water. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH LYNN, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶ *March* 10, 1783.

To be RENTED for one Year,

From the first of April, 1783.

THE Farm, called GRÆME-PARK, 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 550 acres, a proper proportion of woodland, arable and meadow; a large stone farm-house, barn, cow-house, milk-house and other conveniences. For other particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE MEADE, in Philadelphia, or ELIZABETH FERGUSON, living contiguous to the premises. The tenant to pay the taxes. One third of the rent will be taken in good produce on the spot.

No person need apply but such as can be well recommended. ¶

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on

Wednesday, the 26th instant, a Two o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Irwin's, at the sign of the White Horse, on the road leading from Darby to Chester,

TWO LOTS of EMBANKED MEADOW, one containing upwards of 7, the other upwards of 8 acres, situated, lying and being on Tinicum Island, near the ferry, adjoining meadows of Samuel and Isaac Lewis, Elisha Price, Esq; Joseph Taylor, deceased, and Darby creek, where shallops may lay at a landing on each lot, and load hay for Philadelphia or elsewhere. They will be sold separate. The purchaser or purchasers, paying one third of the money down, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, paying interest, and giving security. An indisputable title will be made by

Philad. March 8, 1783. ¶ JAMES HUNTER, and JAMES STIRLING.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the third day of April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying and situated in Willingborough township, in Burlington county, and State of New Jersey, joining Rancocas creek, near Kimble's Ferry, containing 163 acres, 15 acres of which is meadow, about 70 acres of woodland, and the rest cleared land. There are on the premises, a new two story brick house, two rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, a pump of good water near the door; likewise a good barn and stables, and a good orchard. Late the property of Caleb Fenimore, deceased. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, where attendance will be given, by

March 8. † JOHN FENIMORE, Executor.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Tuesday, the first day of April next, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ulrick Fryhoffer, deceased,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about ten miles from the city, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, containing 21 acres of land, whereon is a log dwelling-house, a barn and spring-house, with a spring of good water near the door, one acre of meadow, about three acres of woodland, and about 20 apple trees. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by ¶ JOHN FRYHOFFER, Executor.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday, the 25th day of this instant, on the premises, pursuant to the last will and testament of Daniel Rynear, late of Upper Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman, deceased,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Upper Dublin township aforesaid, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, and 16 miles from the city, containing about 83 acres; there are on the premises two stone dwelling-houses, one of which hath been an old accustomed tavern for many years past, a good stone kitchen adjoining the said tavern house, in which there is a well of extraordinary water, with a good pump in the same, a good stone spring-house over a spring of excellent water, a stone barn and stabling, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, and about 40 acres of good timber land, the remainder of the upland is cleared, within good fence, and of an extraordinary good quality; the whole premises being in good repair and well watered with a stream of water sufficient for a grist-mill, for which there is a convenient seat, with a sufficient fall in the stream for that purpose. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, the whole personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep and swine, wheat, rye, oats and buckwheat, hay, corn in the ground, houshold furniture, farming utensils, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MARGARET RYNEAR, Executrix, and
ROBERT LOLLER, Executor. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Plumstead township, Bucks county, on the 25th of December last, a likely young Negroe man, named CUFF, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a scarlet coat, full trimmed, a lightish coloured jacket, buckskin breeches, and blue yarn stockings. Said Negroe is an active fellow with horses, has been used to driving a carriage and tending race horses; it is most likely he will incline to fall into that employ or tending a stable, as he has been seen in Philadelphia. Any person apprehending said Negroe and delivering him to the subscriber, or to John Hart, three miles from Philadelphia, on the old York road, or securing him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM HART.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.

On Monday next the honorable general assembly of this state will meet here.

Last Sunday afternoon a packet-boat from Newport, bound for this place, having freight on board to a considerable amount, was taken near the north end of Prudence, by a refugee boat from New-York. Intelligence being received of this affair at Newport, captain Nicholas Webster, with 17 volunteers, embarked on board a small sloop, and went in pursuit of the enemy, who next morning perceiving her approach, and finding it impossible to avoid her or gain the Sound, desired the owner, Mr. Cahoon, to resume the command; the packet (towing the armed boat) was accordingly conducted to the south-ferry at Narragansett, when the refugees, eight in number, got on shore, and attempted to escape; five of them were however soon taken, and the others were secured next day.—Great merit is due to captain Webster and his crew, as well as to the people on board another small boat that put out from Newport, for the alacrity and expedition with which they pursued the refugee plunderers.

Captain Folger, in a brig from this port for Virginia, was lately captured by an enemy's cruiser, and retaken by the General Greene privateer, of Newport. The brig, in attempting to come into Rhode-Island in a fog, was cast away at Point Judith on Wednesday last.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

On Monday night at ten o'clock, eight men arrived with musquetry, in an open row boat, took a sloop lying near the town, with 115 puncheons of rum, a quantity of sails, rigging, &c. &c. belonging to the ship Eagle, from Jamaica, now on the rocks, the sloop lying close to the Eagle. These men, belonging to Elizabeth-town, taking advantage of the absence of the guard-boat, passed the Kills, and proceeded with their prize, to Elizabeth town Point.

Ten sail of vessels, and twelve persons lives were lost in a hard gale of wind proceeding over Augustine bar last December.—They were part of the Charlestown fleet.

CHATHAM, March 5.

By recent intelligence from New York we learn, that the provincial corps, or new levies, are to be immediately disbanded; and those who chuse to go to the wilds of Nova Scotia, or to the mountainous, barren island of Newfoundland, where for five or six months in a year the earth is covered with snow, will have vessels provided for them.

We also hear that upwards of seventy transports are wooded and watered. It is supposed they will carry off most of the troops.

His gracious majesty, king George the third, is the most odious and detestable name that can be mentioned to the loyalists at New York; they execrate him as the author of their ruin, who hath now basely deserted them. They now find themselves reduced to the direful necessity of either abandoning their native country, with every thing horrid before them, or flaying and running the risk of suffering an ignominious death.

Friday the 28th ultimo, the French sloop L'Amiable Catichette, from Guadaloupe for Virginia, prize to his Britannic majesty's cruizers, was brought into Sandy Hook, when she was retaken by the prisoners who endeavoured to get her up the sound, but being strangers to the channel, run her aground the south side of Staten Island. Supposing it to be the main continent, the captain went ashore, and developed the whole matter to the inhabitants, who made him prisoner, and plundered him of a large sum of money. Necessary steps were taken for securing the vessel and cargo, but before it could be effected, the whale-boats from Brunswick came down, and, after some resistance, recaptured the sloop, a gun boat, and two pettiaugers, which they conducted to Brunswick, and are likely to prove a valuable acquisition to those enterprizing heroes.

TRENTON, March 5.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a quarterly examination of the grammar school was held at the academy in this place; and in the evening the scholars entertained the company assembled with exercises in public speaking. His excellency the governor, the honourable the vice president of the state and a large concourse of respectable citizens of the town and country adjacent, were present, and were pleased to express the highest approbation of the proficiency of the scholars.

There cannot be a stronger proof of the growing taste for education, and of the general conviction of the usefulness of it, than this institution produces. Little more than a year has elapsed since it was established, and the notice it has attracted, and the progress it has made, are greater than we recollect to have taken place in any case of the kind in double the time before the revolution.

BALTIMORE, March 4.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated January 16, 1783.

"I have letters from London to the 2d of December, and from the manœuvres of Mr. secretary Townshend, people were expecting a peace before parliament met; but I conceive his letter to the lord mayor of London, calculated to frame the king's speech and facilitate means for raising more supplies—it is so inconclusive. The great bone of contention, it is said, is Gibraltar, which the French and Spaniards are struggling hard for; but is equally clear the English will not readily acquiesce to relinquish it.

"The marquis de Bouille formed an expedition against Antigua, a few days since, with a considerable body of troops, but he narrowly escaped the clutches of admiral Pigot, and was obliged to return without effecting any thing: this is all the news I can give you from this quarter, for the French fleet, expected from Europe, is not yet arrived."

The American frigate Hague, captain Manly, it is said, has been lately chased ashore at Guadaloupe, by his Britannic majesty's ship Dolphin. The Hague, during her cruise, has taken 5 British vessels, several of them very valuable.

The British sloop of war Raven, was captured on the 17th of January, by the Resolue French frigate, and carried into Martinique.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Suffolk, Virginia, to another in this town, dated the 19th ultimo.

"A vessel is just arrived at Edenton, from Nantz—She sailed the 25th of December. The captain reports, that preliminaries to a general peace were actually signed—and that hostilities in those seas were to cease in 40 days from Christmas."

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

Extract of a letter from Newbern (North-Carolina) dated February 12, 1783.

"About the 1st January a ship of 18 or 20 guns, from Martinique for Philadelphia, was lost on cape Hatteras; the officers and some of the crew perished, and but a small part of the cargo was saved.

"A brig from Madeira, with wine and 3000 bushels of salt, bound to Charlestown, supposing it to be possessed by the English, was captured off the bar by a small privateer sloop.

"The brig James, Ritch, belonging to Boston, arrived some weeks ago at Beaufort, in this state, from S. Martin's, with salt; the ship —— Coakly, from St. Croix, at the same place; a schooner, captain Cochran, arrived a few days ago at Wilmington from St. Thomas's.

"On the 1st instant a ship of 600 tons, from Jamaica for New-York, with 500 hogsheads rum, some sugar, &c was carried into Wilmington by her crew. Lord Montague and other officers were passengers on board.

"A brig and schooner are arrived at Savannah, in Georgia, from the Havanna.

"The inhabitants of St. Augustine are fitting out gallies and small privateers to annoy the trade of Georgia and South-Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Charlestown (South Carolina) dated February 2, 1783.

"The only news we have at present is, that we have had several prizes since our entering the capital, and they prove of a very great value. We have had several arrivals from different ports, but I cannot at present be particular. We have this day had an account, that a large transport with 150 invalids, from Jamaica bound to New-York, having been out six weeks, appeared off our bar, greatly distressed, having sprung a leak and in great want of provisions; several of the officers are now here, and some privateers are gone to bring in the vessel. We have also had an arrival from the Havanna.

"Our assembly is now sitting, and every thing quiet. On Tuesday next we chuse our governor. It is said the confiscation act will be repealed; but should this event take place I dread the fatal consequences that will arise from it."

Last Monday afternoon a fire broke out at the corner of Norris's alley and Front-street, which soon communicating itself to the neighbouring houses, seemed for a while to threaten destruction to every thing around, and to baffle all efforts to subdue the devouring flames; but by the kind direction of Providence, and the very active and timely assistance of the citizens, it was extinguished; not, however, without destroying the roofs of the two houses where it first raged, and greatly injuring the adjoining buildings; the damages sustained by the removal of goods, furniture, &c. was very considerable.

A Spanish brig from Cadiz, bound to this port, about the middle of last week arrived in our Bay; but by the unskilfulness of her Pilot, she run ashore near the mouth of Lewistown creek, where it is feared she is lost. As she left Cadiz the 24th of December we have nothing new by her. The Count d'Estaing arrived there six days before she left it, and it was said the fleet he is to command, will amount to 63 sail of the line.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1783.

It being incumbent on General CADWALADER to reply to such Parts of General REED's Pamphlet as particularly respect him;—he assures the Public they may, in a reasonable Time, expect such Reply.

GRAND LODGE,

Philadelphia, March 5, 1783.

THE Quarterly Communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennsylvania will be held at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, in this City, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'Clock A. M. at which Time the Officers of the several Lodges, holding Warrants under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, are requested punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Master,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. Deputy Grand Sec'y.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH JOHNSTON, late of Blockley, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is properly authorised by the Administratrix to settle the accounts of the deceased; and all persons that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in for payment. ¶ ISAAC WARNER.

Blockley, February 1783.

Whitpain Township, March 11, 1783.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, the tenth day of March instant, will be sold by the subscriber, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, on the premises, in Whitpain township, in the county aforesaid, a Plantation and tract of Land, containing 75 acres, of which 35 acres excellent woodland, five acres good watered meadow, and more may easily be made; there are on the premises a good log house, barn and stables, a good orchard of about 100 apple-trees; late the real estate of Thomas Hallowell, deceased.

¶ MARY STONE, Administratrix.

ABSCONDED from his bail, on the 6th of this instant March, a certain JAMES CASKEY, a carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim made, and has a high nose; wore brown clothes when he absconded, but commonly wears light coloured clothes; his place of residence is Wilmington, but went away from his bail in Philadelphia. Whoever secures the said Caskey, so as the subscriber may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN STEWART, living in Southwark.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off. †

RAN AWAY, on the 27th of January last, from the subscriber, in Greenwich township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, a lusty lad, about 20 years of age, named WILLIAM BURK. Whoever secures said lad shall receive SIX-PENCE reward, but no charges.

March 1783. ¶ GABRIEL DAVIS.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, *March 7*, 1783. A M.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Roth, reported a bill, entituled "An act for "confirming the estate of George Roth in certain lands, "of the title deeds being lost," which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That the said George Roth give notice thereof in the public news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. SHALLUS, Assistant Clerk of the General Assembly.

THE above named George Roth begs leave to inform the public, that by some accident he has lost the title deeds to his plantation and five several tracts of land, situate partly in Marlborough and partly in Upper Hanover township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining each other, and containing in the whole 192 acres and 134 perches, and are bounded by the lands of Philip Mood, Peter Heist, Philip Reed, George Michael Rieder, Adam Hillegas, Leonard Thomas and Jacob Shaffer, and that he, by his humble petition, applied to the honourable the House in General Assembly of this State, praying the said Assembly to pass an act for confirming to him his estate in the premises; whereupon the said honourable House was pleased to pass the above resolve; and in pursuance of the said resolve, the said George Roth gives notice thereof accordingly: And if any person or persons have any objections why the said bill should not pass into a law, they are desired for hwith to make them known. ¶

March 1, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Peirsol, late of West Nantmell township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, Executor to said estate, &c.

And likewise all persons indebted to Alice Peirsol, widow, and relict of said John Peirsol, either by bond, bill, note or book accounts, or any other contract whatsoever, are desired to come and discharge the same without further notice.

All persons that have any demands against the aforesaid estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and settlement made, by ¶

JOSEPH TRAGO, Attorney at law for said widow.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of May next,

A TAN-YARD, in the Northern Liberties, fronting on Long-Lane, and adjoining the tan-yard of John Waggoner, late the property of William Bettle, deceased; the lot is 100 feet front on said lane, and 200 feet deep, with the following buildings erected thereon, viz. a large bark-house, a mill-house, currying shop and steam-house, also a stable and chaise-house, with a loft over the whole for hay, with a sufficient number of pitts for carrying on the tanning business extensively. The Premises are subject to a ground-rent of Three Shillings and Six-pence per foot.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Samuel Bettle, in Chesnut-street, or Joseph Howell, in Church-Alley, who requests all persons indebted to the estate above mentioned to be speedy in paying the same, as they are under a necessity of making a final settlement of the estate, agreeable to the last will of the testator.

N. B. Should the above premises not be sold before the 5th of April next, they will then be sold by John Bayard, Auctioneer, at public vendue, at the Coffee house, at six o'clock in the evening. ¶ SAMUEL BETTLE,
JOSEPH HOWELL.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 20th instant, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Chester county,

The Horse PACOLET,

COLT AT for covering, five years old this spring, a dark chestnut brown, with a star and snip, and one white foot; near 16 hands high, shews much of the blood, and equals in carriage, courage, and gaits any in the parts; his grand-sire was the full-blooded imported horse PACKOLET. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

March 5, 1783. ¶ SAMUEL BRIGGS.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and two LOTS, the corner of Hamilton and Northampton-streets, in Easton; one large two story stone Ditto, 62 feet front, and one Lot in Northampton street, one stone Store-house, 40 by 20 feet, and a Proprietary Lot adjoining the last mentioned, and one small House and Lot; the whole of the lots are 60 feet front, and 220 feet deep; deeds for the two first mentioned houses and three lots, and a sheriff's deed for the last; one House and Lot in the centre of the town of Northampton, a Deed for half of a two story stone House in Phillipsburgh, New-Jersey; 40 acres Land near Nazareth, one half of 100 acres Land, in company with the late Lewis Gordon, Esq; in Mount-Bethel township, 12 miles from Easton; 182 acres of Land, 7 miles over the blue mountains, on which is a good mill seat, a large stream of water (called M'Michael's creek) running through the centre; 80 acres Woodland, deeded; 190 acres large pine timber Ditto, at Shehdley; 80 acres improved Ditto, in Mount-Bethel, on which 30 acres of meadow may be made.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who requests that all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book debt, may make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs. MYER HART.

Easton, March 6, 1783. ¶

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1783.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the premises, on fifth day, the 13th of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and grazing FARM, late the property of William Shreve, situate in one of the richest, and best neighbourhoods in Jersey, being about 30 miles from Philadelphia, in the township of Mansfield, in Burlington county, containing about 320 acres, 80 acres of which are mowable meadow, and more may be made, being plentifully watered, about 110 acres of ploughland, the remainder extraordinary good wood, and mostly under good cedar fence.—There are on the premises, a new two story frame house, with two rooms below stairs, and an entry through, four rooms on the second floor, a convenient kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, a pump of good water at the door, a kitchen garden, under a pailed fence, and a thriving young orchard of 200 grafted trees. It is a good stand for business, about 6 miles from Bordentown, 11 from Burlington, convenient to several Meeting-houses and mills. The purchaser may have possession on or before the first day of April, and the terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by JEREMIAH WARDER, MORDECAI LEWIS, and SAMUEL COATES, } Assignees.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said William Shreve, are desired to discharge the same within three months from this date, or they will be put into an Attorney's hands to collect; and those that have any demands against said Shreve, are requested to bring them in, properly proved, to CLAYTON NEWBOLD, ROBERT EMLAY, or CALEB NEWBOLD, in Mansfield, or the Assignees, in Philadelphia. ¶ 4 w.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Street Commiſſioners have heretofore publiſhed an Advertiſement in the News-papers, as alſo particularly notified the Poſſeſſors of the City Lots not to encloſe any Part of the public Streets, Lanes or Alleys, but to throw open ſuch as were encloſed; yet they find that many of the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, or Parts thereof, remain fenced in: This is therefore to direct ſuch Poſſeſſors to have them opened by the 15th Day of *March* next, otherwiſe the Commiſſioners will be under the Neceſſity of ordering it to be done at the Expence of the Holder.

Signed, by Order of the Board,
JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

Philadelphia, February 28, 1783.

Bucks County, February 15, 1783.

Several Robberies committed.

CAME to the Houſe of DANIEL HOUGH, Collector of Taxes, in Solebury townſhip, on Monday the 10th inſtant, about 7 o'clock in the evening, two men, armed with ſwords and piſtols; one a tall ſlim man about 6 feet high, had on a large cocked hat and a light coloured great coat; he rode a large brown horſe; the other a ſmall ſized man; had on a round hat, and light coloured great coat, and rode a ſorrel horſe with a bald face. They robbed him of one half johannes, and about ninety ſeven pounds in French crowns and Spaniſh milled dollars, and a quantity of State money. The ſame robbers then proceeded to JOSEPH DYERS, Collector of Taxes in Plumſted townſhip, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, forcibly entered his houſe, terrified and treated his family very ill, threatening to burn and deſtroy all he had, if ever he collected taxes from any of their friends again, and robbed him of near 60 pounds in ſilver, and upwards of 80 in State money, one ſilver mounted hanger, one pair of money ſcales, 3 yards of home made cloth, one pair of ſilver knee buckles, broke his guns, &c. They then proceeded to the Houſe of JONATHAN STOUT, Collector of military fines in Tinicum townſhip, and between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, forcibly broke open his houſe, abuſed his family, broke ſeveral guns, deſtroyed his property at a miſchievous rate, and robbed him of ſome hard and State money, one ſilver punch ſtrainer, one ſilver whiſtle, one ſilver tea tongs, one beaver hat, one pound hard ſoap, 5 or 6 pounds of candles, a ribband flowered on each edge with ſilver, one yard long and three inches wide, one buckle bruſh, one half paper of pins, two hat feathers, &c. Any perſon or perſons that will apprehend both or either of ſaid robbers, ſo that he or they be convicted thereof, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY HARD DOLLARS reward, from us

DANIEL HOUGH,
JOSEPH DYER, and,
JONATHAN STOUT.

N. B. There is great reaſon to ſuſpect one of the above robbers is named DOAN.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

Living in Wood's-Town, Salem county, State of New-Jerſey.

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS; one lying on the river Delaware, in the county aforeſaid, containing about 200 acres, being pleaſantly ſituated, lying oppoſite Wilmington, on which is and can be made 60 acres of excellent bank and ſwamp meadow, a good orchard, ſmall buildings, a ſmall quantity of upland cleared, the reſt woodland, on which is a conſiderable quantity of good white oak ſhip timber, likewiſe 1000 cords of wood or upwards may be cut, and not hurt the place; there is a good landing on the place: The other lying within one mile of the former, containing about 120 acres, of which 25 acres of excellent ſwamp meadow may be and is made, about 70 acres within good fence, including the ſwamp and meadow, divided into three fields; there is a two ſtory new frame houſe, 30 feet by 20, and a new kitchen adjoining the ſame, the houſe not quite encloſed, a good ſtable and orchard, the land good, the remainder being woodland, full of timber. They both may be entered on the 25th of March next. The purchaſer or purchaſers, on paying one third of the money down; may have time for the remainder. The above land is very valuable, and will be ſold on reaſonable terms, by § JECHONIAS WOOD.

West Nantmill townſhip, Feb. 25, 1783.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A GRIST MILL, with 50 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, lying and being in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of William Clingan, Eſq; and others; there is a large ſtream of water ſufficient for mills, forge, or any kind of water works, in the drieſt ſeaſon, two pair of ſtones, in good order, all the running geers in compleat order for manufacturing flour; ſaid mill has been noted for making a great quantity of flour. As it lies ſo convenient to the Lancaſter road, and in a plentiful part of the country for grain, cannot fail commanding plenty of buſineſs. There is a tolerable good dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe and ſtabling, a proportionable quantity of well watered meadow made, a thriving orchard, &c. Bar iron, flour, or imported goods will be taken in payment as caſh; a ſufficient title will be made. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at his mill, 6 miles from the aforeſaid mill, or to Mr. JOHN WALL, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Three Dollars and a Half, and a Silver Watch with a china face; with a crack acroſs the face, maker's name J. Keeplime, London, No. 204. I deſire all Watchmakers to take notice if this watch comes into their hands, and beg it may be ſtopped.

† JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN wet off the tenter-bars of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 21ſt of February laſt, a piece of woollen CLOTH, about 13 or 14 yards long, three quarters wide, of a light colour, well raiſed, and would paſs for a good bearſkin, numbered at one end 61 with a linen thread, about three quarters of a yard from the ſame end there is about two inches of a blue thread wove in. Whoever takes up the thief, with the cloth, and ſecures him in any goal in this State or New-Jerſey, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and the cloth recovered, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county. ROBERT MILLER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

During the natural life of BENEDICT ARNOLD,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT, containing about 100 acres of land, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, within four miles and an half of Philadelphia. For terms apply to MATTHEW IRWIN, on the premiſes, or JOHN M'PHERSON, Broker.

To be Sold at private Sale,

(And poſſeſſion to be given the firſt of May, or earlier if required) during the natural life of Joſeph Galloway,

THAT elegant SEAT on which the ſubſcriber at preſent reſides, ſituated near the river Neſhaminey, 18 miles from Philadelphia and 5 from Briſtol, containing 444 acres, a large proportion of which is arable, and in good order, with 12 acres of bottom and 8 of upland meadow. This beautiful ſpot abounds with fruit of the greateſt variety and beſt quality; the orchards have produced upwards of 100 hogſheads of cyder in a ſeaſon, and the garden is amply ſupplied with moſt delicious pears, plumbs, apricots, grapes, raſberries, currants, ſtrawberries and cherries. The manſion houſe is convenient, ſpacious and elegant, with a good roomy kitchen and offices adjoining, large and convenient ſtables, and a compleat ſtone barn and granary, ſmoke, coach, cyder, poultry, cow, ſheep, and other out-houſes. The farm yielded upwards of 2000 buſhels of grain the year before laſt, and now has upwards of 60 acres of winter grain in the ground. The terms of purchaſe will be made quite convenient to the buyer.

Likewiſe, to be SOLD on the ſame Place (ſeparate or together) an extenſive DISTILLERY, moſt ingeniouſly deſigned and compleatly executed: the works conſiſt of three ſtills, one of 700 gallons, another of 160, and a third of 42, all with the beſt block-tin worms; ten cedar ciſterns, capable of holding 700 gallons each, and every neceſſary utenſil. Theſe works are conveniently ſituated for diſtilling either malt, molaſſes or cyder (500 hogſheads of the latter were run off the laſt ſeaſon) as they lay within 2 and a half miles of a good landing, and in the boſom of a wood; they are ſo contrived on a never failing ſtream, that any quantity of water can be readily applied without a hand's labour, by well deſigned trunks and troughs, to every purpoſe of the buſineſs. The farm can be furniſhed with a ſufficiency of the beſt ſtock and a compleat ſett of farming utenſils. Apply to Doctor HUTCHISON, in Philadelphia, or

¶ JAMES WILKINSON, on the premiſes.

February 26, 1783.

WANTS A PLACE, AS A WET NURSE,

A young WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, And can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. § 1w

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To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the Seventeenth day of March, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, containing 124 acres, whereon is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and Weaver's ſhop, a good ſtone barn, with plenty of ſtabling; likewiſe a good ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring of water in it, near the dwelling-houſe, there is 12 acres of good meadow made, and about 6 acres more may be made at a ſmall expence, and plentifully watered, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit; there is on the premiſes plenty of woodland---the ploughland arable and good; any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

¶ JOSEPH DUNGAN.

Feb. 21, 1783.

Second month, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LAWRANCE, late of Haverford townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle immediately, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted by the firſt of the fourth month next, by

HENRY LAWRANCE, and)
JACOB JONES, ¶) Executors.

Northampton, February 28, 1783.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a bond of £ 150, dated early in the ſpring 1782, to JOHN MURPHY, clock-maker, living in Allen-Town, Northampton county, he having lent me, as he ſaid, a number of bank notes, which proved afterwards to be loan office certificates, the ſubſcriber finding them to be loan office certificates, returned them to him and demanded the bond, which he refuſed giving up. I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by law. ¶ JAMES HEMPHILL.

Cheſter county, February 26, 1783.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, round body, ſtraight limbs, white face, ſhod all round, a white ſpeck on one of his eyes, lately trimmed behind his ears, cut ſomewhat high, lowering towards the ear, paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters: the morning I miſſed my horſe, there was a brown horſe at the ſtable door, ſuppoſed to be left by the thief. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty ſhillings for the horſe only, paid by the ſubſcriber, near the ſign of the Waggon, on the Lancaſter road. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

Purſuant to an Order iſſued out of the

ORPHANS COURT for the county of Cheſter, will be SOLD at public Vendue, by the Adminiſtrators of the eſtate of DAVID REGESTER, late of the townſhip of Edgmont, deceaſed, on the premiſes, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or tract of LAND, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and ſpring-houſe, and alſo a ſmall Tenement thereon erected, containing about 112 acres (more or leſs) a large bearing orchard, about 8 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, about 30 acres of woodland, well timbered, ſituate in the townſhip of Edgmont, and county aforeſaid, bounded by Ridley creek, and lands of Abel Green, William Ruſſell and others, late the property of the ſaid David Regeſter, deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

§ GEORGE BESHOP,) Adminiſtrators.
Feb. 19, 1783. JOSEPH BLACK,)

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of DANIEL WILLIAMS, deceaſed, on the 15th day of MARCH next.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Gwynedd townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 20 miles from the city, containing 128 acres of land, 15 acres of which is meadow, and more may be made, the Whiſſahiccon creek running through it, upwards of 30 acres of woodland, the remainder good arable land: Thereon is erected a dwelling-houſe, part ſtone and part frame, a frame barn, orchard and well of good water near the door; there is a meeting houſe, griſt mill, and ſaw mill, within a mile of ſaid plantation. The terms will be made known on the premiſes, the day of ſale, by

§ HUMPHREY WILLIAMS,)
Feb. 3, 1783. GEORGE MARIS) Executors.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, ſituated in Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 300 acres, about two thirds cleared, the reſt well timbered; whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, the one end ſtone, the other log, two ſtories high, and conveniently divided into rooms; there is a good cedar roof on ſaid houſe, with a piazza before the door, likewiſe a convenient barn and ſtabling; there is about ten acres of good watered meadow, and a large quantity more may be made, alſo an excellent ſpring and ſpring-houſe about 20 yards from the door; there are a variety of fruit-trees, ſuch as apple, peach and cherry-trees; there is 160 apple-trees of the beſt fruit, with cyder-works ſo convenient as to convey the cyder from the preſs into the cellar with a ſhort ſpout; the ſituation exceeding pleaſant, ſituate on the public road from Lancaſter to Newport, and about an equal diſtance from each of thoſe places; there are Preſbyterian, Seceder, Covenanter and Friends meeting-houſes all within ſix miles, and five merchant-mills within three miles, and a limeſtone quarrey within a mile and a half of ſaid place. If on the day of ſale it might ſuit the purchaſers to buy a part of the land, it may be divided into two or three tenements, as there are excellent ſprings, and the woodland would ſuit to be divided and be convenient. An indiſputable title will be given.

On the ſame day and place will be expoſed to ſale, horſes, cows, ſheep and ſwine, waggon, cart, ploughs and harrows, with many other articles too tedious to mention; where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. The ſale will begin at ten o'clock.

Feb. 24. † ROBERT M'ELHENEY.

Purſuant to an Order iſſued out of the

ORPHANS COURT for the county of Cheſter, will be SOLD at public Vendue, by the Adminiſtratrix of the eſtate of ANDREW WILSON, late of the townſhip of New-Town, deceaſed, on the premiſes on THURSDAY the 13th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION or tract of LAND, on the great road leading to Brandywine, 12 miles from Wilmington and 4 from Cheſter, containing 113 acres, about 30 acres of woodland well timbered, 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit trees, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, a kitchen and cellar, a barn, ſtable and ſpring-houſe thereon erected, ſituate in the townſhip of Nether Providence and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of William Robinſon, William Edwards and others; late the property of the ſaid Andrew Wilſon, deceaſed. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

Feb. 20, 1783. § SUSANNA WILSON, Adminiſtrat

To be SOLD, and immediate Poſſeſſion given,

THAT valuable FARM, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, juſt beyond the 13 mile ſtone, on the Bethlehem road, adjoining the Church lot, known by the name of Whitemarſh Church, where William Weſt, deceaſed, lately dwelt; the farm contains near 300 acres, and the land is generally eſteemed as good as any in the country, having the advantage of a lime-ſtone quarry on it; the meadows are watered by Wiſſahickon Creek and Sandy Run, are in general good, and produce from 30 to 40 tons of excellent hay per annum; the arable part is now under wheat and rye, and two large fields of clover; the whole is under a complete new fence, and has upwards of 70 acres of woodland; there is on ſaid farm, a large brick manſion-houſe, with a fine well in a back cellar, and a pump in the yard, a large barn, and convenient ſtabling for 12 horſes, a waggon-houſe, cow-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and a ſtone building that will ſerve either for a tenant's houſe, or a granary; there is a good garden adjoining the houſe, and on the place are five good orchards, one of which is quite young; this place is conveniently ſituated to attend the market from, and has the advantage of ſeveral griſt-mills, a fulling-mill, and paper-mill, within three miles of it, and is contiguous to places of worſhip of ſeveral denominations. The purchaſer may be accommodated with a 40 acre lot of woodland, at the diſtance of 5 miles from the houſe, and with any part of the ſtock or farming utenſils. For terms apply to Mr. FRANCIS WEST, jun. on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia.

N. B. If not ſold on or before the 10th of March next, it will be lett for one year on reaſonable terms.

On Thurſday, the 3d of April next, will be ſold by public ſale, all the ſtock, grain and farming utenſils, on ſaid plantation, conſiſting of cows, ſheep, ſwine, a blooded mare with foal, and two colts at her feet, one is a filly two years old, and the other a horſe colt, one year old, wheat, rye, corn, a waggon, cart, ploughs, &c. alſo the grain in the ground, and a few articles of houſhold furniture. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Weſt, deceaſed, by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call on the ſubſcribers for payment.

MARY WEST, Executrix,
JOHN NIXON,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
JOHN DONNALDSON,
D. H. CONYNGHAM, } Executors.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION,

On the Premiſes, the 20th of March next,

A MOST valuable tract of LAND, in Lancaſter county, Donegall townſhip, containing 560 acres and allowances of ſix per cent. for roads---About 150 acres whereof are cleared, the remainder extreamly well timbered, with walnut, hickory and oak; the ſoil in general is amongſt the firſt for goodneſs of any in that rich neighbourhood, and remarkable for ſure crops; a very healthy ſituation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increaſed to more than double the quantity, by a few days labour, the ſtream being very plentiful. The orchard is large and remarkable for the ſureſt and greateſt quantity of fruit of any in the county, which has been fully proved for a number of years paſt. There is a large dwelling-houſe, intended for four rooms on a floor, not yet finiſhed, alſo out houſes; diſtance from the borough of Lancaſter 18 miles, and three from the river Saſquehanna, where great quantities of ſhad and other fiſh are caught in their ſeaſons, and very convenient to different places of worſhip. This land has always been occupied by the original locator, James Aliſon, and his ſon, until my purchaſe. A good title, and immediate poſſeſſion, will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy, by

JOHN MEASE.

Philad, Feb. 11, 1783.

THE creditors of Robert Fulton, deceaſed (formerly of Lancaſter) are requeſted to meet at PATRICK BYRNE's Tavern, in Front-ſtreet, on Friday, the 25th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening. ¶

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MARCH. 1783. THE NUMB. 2753.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 19.

WEDNESDAY last the Washington packet, Captain Barney, arrived here from l'Orient, which she left the 17th of January. The public dispatches received by this vessel, although they do not announce a peace to be concluded, yet the negociations were still going on, every thing was settled between America and Great-Britain, many obstacles were removed towards constituting a peace between France and Great Britain, the Count Vergennes having expressed on that occasion that he had more hopes than fears. But it was found difficult to adjust matters between Great-Britain, Spain and Holland.

There were a great number of letters received by the Washington, but none of them give us any certain intelligence, and are mostly to the following effect:

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated Dec. 9.

"The preliminary articles of peace between the United States of America and England being agreed to, and signed by the Commissioners at Paris, indicates strongly the intention of the belligerent powers for making a general peace; and they all seem to be so seriously at work for that end, that it is thought not far distant."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated Dec. 14.

"The affair of the war is now I think pretty well got through, and we wait with impatience for the news from England, where the preliminaries were to be ratified the 3d instant: I mean the preliminaries for a peace between America and England, to take place when France and England have agreed."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, Dec. 20.

"The expectations of every person here are fixed on the objects of peace or war; but at present we know nothing certain."

Extract of a letter dated l'Orient, Jan. 7.

"Since our writing the letters which accompany this, the appearance of a peace has blown over much, and it is the opinion of every person at Paris, with whom we communicate, that the prospect of it is at a greater distance than could well be expected."

A letter from Brussels of the 9th of January says, That the treaty of peace between France and England, as well as that between England and America, is settled; and that a person was gone to Holland to endeavour to accomplish some matters. The letter concludes by saying, that he believes peace near at hand.

A copy of the REAL, AUTHENTICATED ARTICLES, for treating of peace, subscribed at Paris the 30th November last, by the British and American Commissioners.

ARTICLES agreed upon by and between Richard Oswald, Esquire, the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, for treating of peace with the Commissioners of the United States of America, in behalf of his said Majesty on the one part, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens, four of the Commissioners of the said States, for treating of peace with the Commissioner of his said Majesty, on their behalf, on the other part---to be inserted in, and constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great-Britain and the said United States, but which treaty is not to be concluded until terms of a peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France; and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such treaty accordingly.

WHEREAS reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience are found by experience to form the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between States, it is agreed to form the articles of the proposed treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity, as that partial advantages, those seeds of discord, being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and secure to both, perpetual peace and harmony.

Article 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof; and that all disputes, which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz.

Art. 2. From the north-west angle of Nova-Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north, from the source of St. Croix river to the Highlands, along the said Highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river; thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquay; thence along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior; thence through lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philipeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the north-western point thereof; and from thence, on a due west course, to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi, until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the 31st degree of north latitude: South by a line to be drawn due east, from the determination of the line last mentioned, on the latitude of 31 degrees north of the Equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Latahouchi; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint river; thence strait to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down along the middle of St. Mary's river to the Atlantic ocean: East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid Highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries between Nova-Scotia on the one part, and East-Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova-Scotia.

Art. 3. It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take fish of every kind on the grand bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland also in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland, as British fishermen shall use, (but not to dry or cure the same on that island) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks, of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalene Islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlements, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

Art. 4 It is agreed that creditors on either side, shall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all bona fide debts heretofore contracted.

Art. 5. It is agreed that the Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the legislatures of the respective States, to provide for the restitution of all estates, rights and properties, which have been confiscated, belonging to real British subjects; and also of the estates, rights and properties of persons resident in districts, in the possession of his Majesty's arms, and who have not borne arms against the said United States; and that persons of any other description shall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the Thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months, unmolested in their endeavours to obtain the restitution of such of their estates, rights and properties, as may have been confiscated, and that Congress shall also earnestly recommend to the several states a reconsideration and revision of all acts or laws regarding the premises, so as to render the said laws or acts perfectly consistent, not only with justice and equity, but with that spirit of conciliation, which, on the return of the blessings of peace, should universally prevail; and that Congress should also earnestly recommend to the several states, that the estates, rights and properties of such last mentioned persons should be restored to them, they refunding to any persons, who may be now in possession, the bona fide price (where any has been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands, rights or properties, since the confiscation. And it is agreed, that all persons, who have any interest in confiscated lands, either by debts, marriage settlements, or otherwise, shall meet with no lawful impediment in the prosecution of their just rights.

Art. 6. That there shall be no future confiscations made, nor any prosecutions commenced against any person or persons, for or by reason of the part which he or they may have taken in the present war, and that no person shall, on that account, suffer any future loss or damage, either in his person, liberty or property, and that those who may be now in confinement on such charges, at the time of the ratification of the treaty in America, shall be immediately set at liberty, and the prosecutions so commenced be discontinued.

Art. 7. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majesty and the said States, and between the subjects of the one and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hostilities both by sea and land shall then immediately cease; all prisoners on both sides shall be set at liberty, and his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets, from the said United States, and from every port, place and harbour within the same, leaving in all fortifications the American artillery that may be therein; and shall also order and cause all archives, records, deeds and papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their citizens, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and persons to whom they belong.

Art. 8. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great-Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

Art. 9. In case it should so happen, that any place or territory, belonging to Great-Britain, or to the United States, should be conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of these articles in America, it is agreed that the same shall be restored without difficulty, and without requiring any compensation.

Done at Paris, November 30. 1782.

RICHARD OSWALD, (L. S.)
JOHN ADAMS, (L. S.)
BEN. FRANKLIN, (L. S.)
JOHN JAY, (L. S.)
HENRY LAURENS, (L. S.)

Witness,
CALEB WHITEFORD, Secretary to the British Commission.

Signed,
W. T. FRANKLIN, Secretary to the American Commission.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on

Wednesday, the 26th instant, at Two o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Irwin's, at the sign of the White Horse, on the road leading from Darby to Chester,

TWO LOTS of EMBANKED MEADOW, one containing upwards of 7, the other upwards of 8 acres, situated, lying and being on Tinicum Island, near the ferry, adjoining meadows of Samuel and Isaac Levis, Elisha Price, Esqs; Joseph Taylor, deceased, and Darby creek, where shallops may lay at a landing on each lot, and load hay for Philadelphia or elsewhere. They will be sold separate. The purchaser or purchasers, paying one third of the money down, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, paying interest, and giving security. An indisputable title will be made by

Philad. March 8, 1783. ¶ JAMES HUNTER, and JAMES STERLING.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the third day of April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying and situated in Willingborough township, in Burlington county, and State of New-Jersey, joining Rancocas creek, near Kimble's Ferry, containing 163 acres, 15 acres of which is meadow, about 70 acres of woodland, and the rest cleared land. There are on the premises, a new two story brick house, two rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, a pump of good water near the door; likewise a good barn and stables, and a good orchard. Late the property of Caleb Fenimore, deceased. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, where attendance will be given, by

March 8. † JOHN FENIMORE, Executor.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Tuesday, the first day of April next, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ulrick Fryhoffer, deceased,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, about ten miles from the city, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, containing 21 acres of land, whereon is a log dwelling-house, a barn and spring-house, with a spring of good water near the door, one acre of meadow, about three acres of woodland, and about 20 apple trees. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by ¶ JOHN FRYHOFFER, Executor.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Tuesday, the 25th day of this instant, on the premises, pursuant to the last will and testament of Daniel Rynear, late of Upper Dublin township, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman, deceased,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Upper Dublin township aforesaid, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, and 16 miles from the city, containing about 83 acres; there are on the premises two stone dwelling-houses, one of which hath been an old accustomed tavern for many years past, a good stone kitchen adjoining the said tavern house, in which there is a well of extraordinary water, with a good pump in the same, a good stone spring-house over a spring of excellent water, a stone barn and stabling, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, and about 40 acres of good timber land, the remainder of the upland is cleared, within good fence, and of an extraordinary good quality; the whole premises being in good repair and well watered with a stream of water sufficient for a grist-mill, for which there is a convenient seat, with a sufficient fall in the stream for that purpose. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, the whole personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep and swine, wheat, rye, oats and buckwheat, hay, corn in the ground, houshold furniture, farming utensils, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. where attendance will be given and the conditions made known, by

MARGARET RYNEAR, Executrix, and
ROBERT LOLLER, Executor. ‡

Whitpain Township, March 11, 1783.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, the tenth day of March instant, will be sold by the subscriber, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, on the premises, in Whitpain township, in the county aforesaid, a Plantation and tract of Land, containing 75 acres, of which 35 acres excellent woodland, five acres good watered meadow, and more may easily be made; there are on the premises a good log house, barn and stables, a good orchard of about 100 apple-trees; late the real estate of Thomas Hallowell, deceased.

¶ MARY STONE, Administratrix.

To be sold by public vendue, on the 20th instant, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Haverford township, Chester county,

The Horse PACOLET,

COMPLEAT for covering, five years old this spring, a dark chesnut brown, with a star and snip, and one white foot, near 16 hands high, shews much of the blood, and equals in carriage, courage, and gaits any in the parts; his grand-sire was the full-blooded imported horse PACKOLET. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

March 5, 1783. ¶ SAMUEL BRIGGS.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,
TO BE SOLD BY
DESHLER and *ROBERTS*,
In MARKET-STREET. ¶

By the WASHINGTON PACKET, *Captain* BARNEY, *arrived here from l'Orient, we have the following intelligence, viz.*

PARIS, *November* 16.

WE hear that Monfieur Neckar is going to reſume the direction of Finances at laſt, ſuch are the wiſhes of the nation, and it is ſaid the King's intention.

One of the great obſtacles of peace is the reſtitution of Canada, which our miniſters inſiſt upon, and the court of London abſolutely refuſe; ſo that we fear the negociation for peace will meet with long delays.

Dec. 8. Yeſterday it was pretended that the peace was ſigned three days ago. Notwithſtanding this report, Mr. Gerard de Reyneval is not returned from London; nothing is yet determined. However, Meſſrs. Fitzherbert, Richard Oſwald, Strachey and Roberts, continue the topographic digeſtion of the treaty; many well-informed perſons aſſure us that the concluſion of the peace is ſo near, that the Duke of Richmond is expected at the Hotel d'Orleans, in St. Anne's-ſtreet. All this may be, but there is no peace yet.

LONDON, *December* 4.

Yeſterday in the afternoon ſome diſpatches were brought to Mr. Secretary Townſhend's office from Mr. Fitzherbert at Paris, which it is ſaid mention, that the French Court had ſignified their intention of agreeing to the terms propoſed by Great-Britain for a general peace.---*D. Adv.*

Dec. 5. The expreſs which brought over an account of the ſigning of the preliminary articles at Paris, travelled with the greateſt expedition; the articles were ſigned late in the evening of the 30th of November; and the expreſs arrived in London in the forenoon of the 3d of December.

The great point upon which the negociation for a peace turns, is the trade of America; France knows that that trade will naturally revert into its old channel, if ſome means are not taken to prevent it. This they are determined to do, by ſettling a tariff of cuſtom-houſe-duties in America on Engliſh and French goods, that ſhall give the preference to the latter. This is a point they will not give up; and it is at the ſame time one that cuts off every hope that that this country can frame.---*Herald.*

France demands, and the Miniſtry agrees to, the conquered iſlands in the Weſt-Indies remaining in her hands.---*Ibid.*

Betts go three to two, that there will be no peace.---*Ibid.*

The principal obſtruction in the way of a peace with France, is ſaid to be a demand made by that Court, for excluding Great-Britain from ſome particular branches of trade with America; but, it is imagined, that the French Miniſtry will not perſiſt in this claim.

The public are yet to learn whether the American Commiſſioners ſigned the *proviſional* articles *with* or *without* the conſent of their great and good ally. A very well informed and ſenſible correſpondent obſerves, that it is very likely our Miniſter will be found to have out manœuvred the whole Confederable upon this occaſion, and in the end ſet them all together by the ears. He likewiſe adds, and with confidence, that a peace with the Houſe of Bourbon is by no means the policy of our Court at this time.

A private letter from Paris ſays, that the French and Dutch wanted a ceſſation of arms for ſix months, which ſtopped the negociation going on; but the Britiſh Plenipotentiaries declared that their Court would not, on any account, agree to it; and if the powers at war inſiſted on it, they would break up all further negociation.

By the proviſional articles agreed upon between us and the Americans, it is ſaid, that we are to hold Canada and the fiſheries; but New-York, Charleſtown, &c. are to be evacuated.

A ceſſation of hoſtilities with America, we hear, will immediately take place; it is the natural conſequence of the preliminary which was ſigned at Paris by Meſſrs. Fitzherbert and Oſwald on the one part, and Meſſrs. Franklin, Jay, Adams and Jefferſon on the other.

Dec. 7. The court of France, in their preſent negcoiation, inſiſts that the ancient cuſtom of lowering the topſails of French ſhips of war to thoſe of England ſhall be aboliſhed; that is, that we ſhall no longer claim the ſovereignty of the home ſeas; but this article the Britiſh Miniſter has hitherto peremptorily refuſed acceding to.

Dec. 10. It is reported that Lord Howe will have the command of another grand fleet, which will go on ſome expedition early in the ſpring if peace is not agreed on before that time.

Preliminaries of pacification are reported to have been arrived yeſterday morning, and it was whiſpered in the Lobby of the Houſe of Commons at noon, that they would be laid before Parliament in a very few days. Certain it is, ſtocks roſe yeſterday to 66 and an half, at one period of the forenoon.

The preliminaries of peace which arrived laſt night, we are credibly informed, will be laid before the Houſe for their approbation on Thurſday next.

The general language at Change this day was, "Yeſterday it was all peace; to-day it is all war." Stocks, however, fell two per cent. from the opening.

Laſt night a courier arrived from Paris with the conditional preliminaries of a peace, ſigned by his Britannic Majeſty's miniſters and thoſe of America and the Houſe of Bourbon, which preliminaries are now before his Majeſty's Council for their conſideration.

From another quarter we are informed, that the Spaniſh Monarch refuſes to treat for peace, unleſs Gibraltar is given up, for which he has offered the Iſland of Porto Rico, the reſtoration of Penſacola, and a conſiderable ſum of money.

Nothing can be more contemptible than the ſneers thrown out againſt Mr. Pitt on account of his youth---the very circumſtance which gives a peculiar luſtre to all his good qualities. If his *youth* be a *fault*, it is a *fault* which will be every day mending---we wiſh we could ſay as much of the *faults* of his opponents.

Comte de Vergennes, the younger, arrived here on the part of France, is but *twenty three*; a proof this is, that France is determined to treat with us upon *equality*, twenty three being the age of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On Saturday ſtocks roſe again near two per cent. from which circumſtance it is natural to conclude, that ſome obſtacles have been removed, which ſeem to indicate an immediate peace.

Whether peace or war, we are informed that the Dutch are determined not to ceaſe building till their navy is put on a moſt reſpectable footing. When the war broke out with Holland, they had not three ſhips of the line fit to put to ſea; but, for the future, they will never have leſs than thirty. Hence it is very obvious, that a more favourable period than the preſent may never probably again exiſt for us to deſtroy the navies belonging to the different powers at war; and unleſs that is done previous to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, however honorable may be the terms of peace, they never can be laſting.

Yeſterday a gentleman arrived in town from Spain. He came over in a neutral veſſel, and reports that 12,000 men were arrived at St. Lucar, from the camp before Gibraltar; and that on the 16th of laſt month, the day he ſailed, the tranſports arrived in Guadalquiver River, to receive theſe troops. They are bound to the Weſt-Indies, and were to touch at Cadiz to join convoy; ſo that in a few days we may expect to hear of this armament having put to ſea.

On Thurſday laſt Mr. Strachey, Member of Parliament for Biſhops Caſtle, and Mr. Roberts, Deputy Secretary to the late Board of Trade, arrived a ſecond time in town from Paris, where they have reſided ſome weeks, negociating treaties of commerce and alliance with the American Commiſſioners; in which it is ſaid they have ſo far ſucceeded, as to have ſettled every thing to the mutual benefit and commercial advantages of both countries, and when that has been agreed on, and has met with the ſanction of Parliament, the ſame gentlemen are to return to Paris, and execute what has been conſented to by Dr. Franklin, and the other Commiſſioners appointed by Congreſs for that purpoſe.

Notwithſtanding the preliminaries for a general pacification are at this time in negociation, we are aſſured, from the moſt indiſputable authority, that CHOISEUL is coming into the French Cabinet. His attachment to the Queen's party, and his deteſtation of this country, are ſo well known, that a continuation of the war will be the certain conſequence of his coming into place.---*M. Poſt.*

Dec. 12. We have the fulleſt aſſurance that his Majeſty's Miniſters have given a direct anſwer to the belligerent powers, on their demand of the ceſſion of Gibraltar. They declare, that no circumſtances into which this country can be brought will induce them to cede that important fortreſs; and that they would as ſoon yield up the Palace of St. James's and the Tower of London, for the Kings of France and Spain to reſide in, as the unconquerable Rock of Gibraltar.

We hear from good authority, that Government yeſterday ſent a meſſage to the Chairman and Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, ſtating the demands of the French Court, and the ceſſions which they require from us in that quarter of the world. Miniſters, therefore, call for the advice of the Court of Directors on this ſubject, previous to the final ſettlement of the preliminaries of a treaty for a peace. The places required to be ceded, are Pondicherry, Mahie, and the other ſettlements which we have taken from the French in the Eaſt.

It was declared yeſterday, that government only waited for the concurrence of the Eaſt-India Company, to give their final conſent to the preliminaries of a treaty for a general peace.

The late report of the preliminaries for a general pacification being ſigned, and the peace finally adjuſted by the belligerent powers, was evidently a change-alley manœuvre to raiſe the funds. So far from the great work of peace being near a concluſion, we are credibly informed, the Spaniards inſiſt on our giving up Gibraltar, and our Miniſter is as determined to keep it. How this matter will end, is hard to determine; but it certainly does not argue a ſpeedy accommodation; add to this, the certainty of a powerful armament going from Cadiz againſt Jamaica, and the late orders ſent to Portſmouth, to immediately ſet all hands to work, that the ſhips in dock may be got ready for ſea as faſt as poſſible, we can form a ſhrewd gueſs reſpecting a peace.

Stock to the amount of 150,000l. was bought in on Monday by an Agent for an eminent houſe at Amſterdam, which was one circumſtance that gave the great riſe to the funds.

Yeſterday it was confidently reported, that the terms propoſed by France and Spain for a general peace cannot with propriety be complied with by our Miniſtry, and that another campaign will take place.

The demands of France on our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies are ſaid to be exorbitant. It is ſaid, that on Tueſday the Miniſter ſent a ſpecial meſſage to the Chairman and Directors of the Eaſt-India Company, ſtating thoſe demands, and calling for advice upon the ſubject.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company were ſummoned to meet yeſterday, to take into conſideration the meſſage from the Secretary of State.

It is ſaid, a ceſſation of hoſtilities is to take place between Great-Britain and America immediately, being the firſt of the proviſional articles.

Nothing can mark the deſigns of oppoſition more ſtrongly than their preſſing government to lay the proviſional treaty before Parliament, previous to its being fit for public inſpection. Could miniſtry be ſo weak as to be ſeduced into ſuch a meaſure, what would be the conſequence? Not only our foreign, but our domeſtic enemies, would ſee into the unfiniſhed deſigns of government, and hence be empowered to deſtroy, or blight them in the bud. This conduct of adminiſtration does not at the ſame time preclude them from cenſure, provided their actions are cenſurable; but whilſt they have ſo great a charge in their hands, neither on the ſcore of candour nor public ſafety ſhould they be hurried into precipitate meaſures.

Dec. 14. Orders are gone down to Portſmouth to prepare ten ſail of the line immediately for foreign ſervice.

It is ſaid the above preparation is in conſequence of ten ſail of the line, with 7000 troops, having ſailed from Breſt on the 25th of November, for Cadiz, where they are to join upwards of 20 ſail more of the line from the combined fleet, and that 20,000 troops are already embarked, the whole of which force is going to the Weſt-Indies, under the command of D'Eſtaing; and from the preparations at the Havanna and St. Dominigo (which induced the Admiral on the Jamaica ſtation to ſend very lately an expreſs to government) there is great reaſon to apprehend, if a peace does not inſtantly take place, that the enemy have not given up the idea of attacking Jamaica.

Wedneſday a great houſe in the city ſtopped payment for a very capital ſum. One houſe has 70,000 l. on their books.

Dr. Franklin told a gentleman of Ireland laſt month, at Paris, that when a pacification between America and England ſhould happen, it was the intention of Congreſs to appoint Conſuls in Dublin, and the other principal ſeaports in that kingdom, to ſuperintend all commercial affairs between the ſubjects of the States and the people of Ireland.

A letter from Liſbon by the King George packet, ſays, that the Queen has given leave for American veſſels to enter any of the ports belonging to Portugal; it having been ſignified to her Majeſty that it cannot give any offence to the King of Great-Britain, as he has given them, or is willing to give them Independency; and the letter ſays, that they cannot come to a better market to diſpoſe of their wheat and flour.

An expedition is now on foot againſt Porto-Rico, General Grey is to have the command. The troops intended for this ſervice will proceed to the Weſt-Indies, under the convoy of ten ſhips of the line. A large body of the artillery will be embarked on the above duty.---The ordnance of the above corps, and other preparations, now making at Woolwich, for the reduction of that iſland, are of a nature that enſures ſucceſs.

The difficulties which are likely to prove an obſtacle to a general peace, relative to Eaſt-India affairs, do not originate with the French only. The Dutch Plenipotentiaries at Paris, it is ſaid, have ſtarted ſome objections, and made ſome demands, equally novelle to all parties; and the directors of the India Company have been ſent to, to inform government how far our commerce in Aſia will be fettered, if the conceſſions demanded are made. The Court ſat for this purpoſe at the India Houſe on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and yeſterday. The private Secretary excepted, no perſon whatever is permitted to know a ſyllable of the buſineſs.

The enſuing Chriſtmas receſs is expected to be a long one, in order to give miniſters full breathing time to adjuſt preliminaries for peace.

Laſt night one of the officers belonging to the Alexander, Captain Smith, from London to Africa, arrived in town from France. He brings the following important information:

That on the 16th of September, in lat. 34. 22, long. 13. 36, they fell in with, and were captured by a French frigate, called the Tallanta, of 36 guns, in company of ſix line of battle ſhips, ſix other frigates, a cutter, a lugger, and various armed ſhips, with upwards of 250 ſail of merchantmen under their convoy, the major part of which were bound to the Weſt-Indies, ſome to America, ſome to the Eaſt-Indies, and about 15 ſail to Africa. Several of the crew belonging to the Alexander were put on board the Alcide and Protecteur, of 74 guns each, which returned to Breſt after eſcorting this fleet to a certain latitude, and arrived there the 28th of October.

The 64 gun ſhip which the Argo captured, belonged to this fleet, ſo that all hope of Admiral Pigot's intercepting them is over. It is generally believed that a large body of troops accompanied them, which are intended to join the troops under Don Galvez, at Cape Francois.

An anonymous correſpondent writes us word, that orders were laſt Wedneſday ſent from the War-Office for ſix regiments to be got in immediate readineſs, and to proceed to Portſmouth, to embark within a few days on an expedition of conſequence to the Weſt-Indies, all rational hopes of pacification being now at an end.

Dec. 17. A letter from Madrid to a Spaniſh merchant in the city, has the following article: "Our court looks with a jealous eye on the growing power of the Americans, They are apprehenſive that if a peace is concluded with Great-Britain, the Americans will turn their thoughts on conquering ſome parts of South-America; and therefore our miniſtry have reſolved on keeping a powerful fleet and army there to ſecure thoſe territories from any ſudden attempts, and have given over the ſiege of Gibraltar, becauſe they think thoſe troops will be better employed in South-America.

The largeſt and moſt formidable armament, that perhaps ever ſailed at one time for the Weſt-Indies, is now upon the eve of taking their departure from Cadiz. It conſiſts of 12 French line of battle ſhips, and 18 Spaniſh, with upwards of 15,000 troops. From the hoſtile preparations of the enemy, it is natural to conclude, that they are inſincere in their negociations for peace. However, time, the arbiter of all human events, will certainly ſoon diſcover the propriety of our remark.

Some mode of proviſion for the American Loyaliſts ought to be immediately pointed out for the ſolemn ſanction and aſſiſtance of parliament; for the intentions and engagements of thoſe at preſent in power may, perhaps, not be deemed binding and obligatory upon their ſucceſſors in office. It is not meant to be inſinuated, that any ſigns in the political hemiſphere indicate an approaching revolution in the planetary ſyſtem; but yet ſpeedy and effectual meaſures ought to be adopted in favour of the Loyaliſts, both for the ſake of alleviating their preſent misfortunes and providing againſt the uncertain iſſues to which human affairs are continually expoſed.

It is ſaid that Parliament will ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs till Chriſtmas Eve.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty with certain information that ten ſhips of the line, with ſeven thouſand troops on board, left Breſt harbour the beginning of the preſent month on their way to the Weſt-Indies. In conſequence of this information, orders have been ſent to the Lords of the Admiralty, to the navy office, for tranſports to be got in immediate readineſs, for conveying four thouſand men, and a ſuitable proportion of ammunition, to ſail immediately to reinforce Admiral Pigot, the command of which has been given to General Dalling, late Governor of Jamaica. Five ſhips of war are alſo ordered to be got in immediate preparation to accompany the tranſports on the above expedition, viz. the Egmont of 74 guns, Aſia 64, Artois of 40, L'Hebe 40, and Apollo of 32, together with the Abonda and Syrena ſtore ſhips.

There are private letters from Paris which mention with great confidence, that the preliminaries of a general peace are actually ſigned, and that our Court are only waiting for a few articles from Spain, of no conſequence of impediment, to lay the whole before Parliament.

From the Gazette de France, 24th December.

London, 13 December. The Houſe of Commons met the 11th inſtant in a Committee for ſubſidies, and have voted for the ſervice of the enſuing year 110,000 men, including 25,591 ſeamen; this vote exceeds by 10,000 men the vote of laſt year.

Many letters of marque have been put in commiſſion on the 7th, in order to act as heretofore againſt the Americans, and other belligerent powers, with whom we are at war; which clearly proves that adminiſtration does not conſider what has been proviſionally ſigned with the American deputy as irrevocable.

They are equipping at Portſmouth with all expedition, the Atlas of 90, the Cambridge of 80, and the Alexander of 74 guns, for the diſtant ſeas; and for the channel ſervice, the Britannia of 100. The former have had orders to get their proviſion on board as ſoon as poſſible.

The land tax for the enſuing year, 'tis ſaid, is to be augmented to five ſhillings per pound, that is to ſay 25 per cent.

The loſs England has ſuſtained this year in ſeamen, both by war and the late tempeſt, amounts to 9000, including the crews of the Royal George and the Ville de Paris.

[*For the Debates (in both Houſes of Parliament) on his Britannic Majeſty's Speech, ſee the Supplement.*]

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

A LOT of LAND, containing 11 acres and a quarter, pleaſantly ſituate on the river Schuylkill, adjoining Mr. James Pemberton's ſeat, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, about two miles from the city. For terms apply to THOMAS ROWAN or JONATHAN PENROSE, oppoſite the ſign of the Fountain, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for an Intereſt in Philadelphia,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Darby townſhip, about eight miles from Philadelphia, with a good brick houſe and kitchen, and ſmall log tenement thereon.

Likewiſe may be SOLD, a Piece of Marſh MEADOW. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC LLOYD, miller, in Darby. § Third Month, 18th, 1783.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On the 29th of this month,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, whereon Benjamin Jacobs formerly lived, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, adjoining the river Schuylkill, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 230 or 40 acres, the ſoil good and level, near 100 acres thereof is woodland, about 20 acres of meadow, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made and watered; there are on the premiſes, a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry; ſtone ſpring houſe and waſh-houſe, the ſpring never known to fail; a large bearing orchard; the whole well watered, there being water naturally in every field but one, through which a water courſe is made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the bounds, by applying on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, living near. The ſale to be held on the premiſes, where attendance will be given, by ISRAEL JACOBS, and others.

Third Month, 12th, 1783. ¶

Kennet, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, March 11.

WAS STOLEN, on Monday night, the 10th of March, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 10 years old, a natural trotter, and trots very heavy, ſmooth ſhod before, has a ſnip and bald face that reaches from eye to eye, has ſome white hairs on his near ſhoulder made by the collar, the hairs rubbed off his ſides with the ſtirrups; ſaid horſe is long ſided, round bodied, hollow back'd, heavy quarter'd, ſtrait limb'd, and in good order, looks gay in the gears or under the ſaddle, but appears beſt calculated for the gears, draws well in the chain, but has been moſt uſed for a thiller; he is uncommonly eaſy ſcared. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have the horſe, and the thief ſecured, ſo as to be brought to juſtice, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horſe only, paid by ‡ WALTER CRAIG.

The Addreſs of the Merchants of the Town of Scheidam, in Holland, to his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; after their High Mightineſſes the Lords States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands had acknowledged the Freedom and Independency of the United States of North-America, and admitted the ſaid Mr. John Adams as Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy of the Congreſs of the ſaid United States.

IF ever any circumſtances were capable of recalling to the minds of the people of theſe provinces the moſt lively remembrance of the cruel ſituation, to which their fore-fathers found themſelves once reduced under the oppreſſive yoke of Spaniſh tyranny, it was no doubt the terrible and critical moment when the colonies of North-America, groaning under the intolerable weight of the chains with which the unbounded ambition of Great-Britain had loaded them, were forced into a juſt and lawful war to recover the uſe and enjoyment of that liberty, to which they were entitled by the ſacred and unalienable laws of nature.

If ever the citizens of this republic have had an occaſion to remember, with ſentiments of the livelieſt gratitude, the viſible aſſiſtance and protection of a Being, who, after having conſtantly ſupported them during the courſe of a long, bloody war, which coſt their anceſtors eighty years hard ſtruggles and painful labors, deigned, by the ſtrength of his powerful arm, to break the odious fetters under which we had ſo long groaned, and who from that happy æra to the preſent time has conſtantly maintained us in the poſſeſſion of our precious liberties----if ever the citizens of theſe Provinces have been bound to remember thoſe unſpeakable favors of the Almighty, it was no doubt at that moment when haughty Britain began to feel the effects of divine indignation, and when the vengeance of Heaven defeated her ſanguinary ſchemes; it was when, treading under foot the ſacred ties of blood and nature, and meditating the deſtruction of her own offspring, her arms were every where baffled in the moſt terrible and exemplary manner, her troops defeated, and her armies led into captivity; and at laſt that haughty power, humbled by that Heaven which ſhe had provoked, ſaw the ſceptre which ſhe had uſurped fall from her enfeebled hand, and America, ſhaking off the cruel yoke which an unnatural ſtepmother had endeavoured to impoſe for ever upon her, thanked bounteous Heaven for her happy deliverance.

If ever the inhabitants of this country, and thoſe of this city in particular, have had a juſt cauſe for joy, and good grounds to conceive the higheſt hopes of proſperity, it was undoubtedly at that ſo much wiſhed for moment, when, with an unanimous voice, the Fathers of the country declared the *United States of America* to be free and independent, and acknowledged your Excellency as Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy of the *Illuſtrious Congreſs*.

Impreſſed with the various ſentiments of reſpect, joy, and gratitude, with which the unſpeakable favours of the Almighty towards both countries muſt inſpire every feeling and ſenſible mind; encouraged beſides, by ſo many happy omens, the ſubſcribers, in behalf of the merchants and inhabitants of this city, have the honour to congratulate your Excellency as the *Repreſentative of the American Congreſs*, and to aſſure you in the ſtrongeſt terms, that if any event, recorded in the annals of our country, is capable of impreſſing us with the livelieſt joy, and of opening to our minds the happieſt proſpect, it is *that glorious and ever memorable day, when our auguſt Sovereigns the Lords States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands* ſolemnly acknowledged the *Independence of the United States of America*; a ſtep, which, under the pleaſure of God, muſt become the foundation of unalterable friendſhip, and the ſource of mutual proſperity to the two republics, whoſe union, being cemented by intereſts henceforth common and inſeparable, muſt forever ſubſiſt, and be conſtantly and religiouſly preſerved by our lateſt poſterity.

Allow us then, *ye deliverers of America! ye generous defenders of her infant Liberties!* to congratulate *your illuſtrious Envoy*, and expreſs to him the livelieſt ſatisfaction we feel for an event which crowns the wiſhes of the nation.---Accept the fervent prayers which we addreſs to Heaven, beſeeching the Almighty to ſhower down his bleſſings on your republic and her Allies.

Permit us alſo to recommend to you, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the intereſts of our country, and of this city in particular.

Let thoſe of our citizens who have been the moſt zealous in promoting the acknowledgment of your independence, enjoy always a particular ſhare of your affection.

Permit us, in fine, that, faithful to ourſelves, and attentive to whatever can intereſt our commerce, the only ſource of our proſperity, we may flatter ourſelves that the produce of this flouriſhing city, our ſtrong liquors and other merchandize, may be freely imported to your States without any hindrance, or without being ſubjected to heavy duties; and may the protection, with which you honour us, and the privileges that you will grant us, rivet the bonds of our mutual friendſhip, and be to both nations the ſource of an unceaſing proſperity.

Signed in behalf of the merchants of the town of Scheidam, by

Jacobu Nolet, *Gerarbu Bouſy*,
Matthæus Schul, *Jan Verlauw*,
Abraham Van der Velder,

BOSTON, *March* 3.

Copy of a letter from John Manley, Eſq; Commander of the Continental frigate Hague, to Meſſrs. Andrew Johonnot and Francis Mulligan, of this town, dated Bay Mabaut (iſland of Gaudaloupe) January 26, 1783.

"I have already acquainted you, that I have been drove on ſhore, after a 36 hours chaſe, by a 50 gun ſhip, and lay at the mercy of her inceſſant fire for two days; who, with the aſſiſtance of a 74 (and two other ſail of the line to back her) were not very ſparing of a heavy and briſk cannonade: However, without a man killed, and only one ſlightly wounded, and my damages repaired, in hull, maſts, &c. &c. it is with pleaſure I look to the proſpect of getting out to-morrow, for Matinico Fort Royal, for heaving down.

"Incloſed is a copy of a letter from his Excellency the Governor to me, which I requeſt you to publiſh, as it may ſatisfy thoſe who wiſh to entertain doubts that my conduct has met the approbation of our allies, as far as they had an opportunity of judging; and beſides, the Count appears to poſſeſs that friendſhip for America, which it ever gives me pleaſure to find in the boſoms of diſtinguiſhed foreigners.

"Count d'Eſtaing was to ſail the 25th December, with 50 ſail of the line, and 20,000 troops, for this part of the world, ſo that the Weſt-Indies will ſoon be the ſeat of active naval operations, as the Engliſh at preſent have a force of upwards of 40 ſail, and poſſibly will embody more.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN MANLEY.

Baſſeterre, January 1, 1783.

Copy of a letter from Claud Charles, Viſcount de Damas, Marſhal de Camp of the King's armies, Governor, Lieutenant General for his Majeſty, of the iſland of Gaudaloupe, Marigalant, its dependencies, &c. &c.

"I had the honour, Sir, to receive your's, dated 13th inſt. and it was with the greateſt pleaſure I heard of your good conduct, courage and bravery, that you ſhewed in defending a frigate truſted to your care. You have perfectly fulfilled the duty of a brave officer, and it is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that I pay this tribute to your valour. The ſecond Commandant of the Colony, the one of Port Louis, and all the officers who ſent you aſſiſtance, have entered into his Majeſty's intention, who wills, that his allies receive from his ſubjects their aſſiſtance and protection. In conſequence, Sir, they have my approbation to continue their aſſiſtance as long as you may be in want. I have wrote to M. the Marquis de Bouille, upon a requeſt which was made me by your deſire, for eight or ten cannon, Engliſh nines. This Commandant General will let me know, and ſhall have the honour to communicate to you.

"Perhaps you may not find in the Colony, all what is neceſſary to heave down your frigate---that you will certainly get at Martinico; and you will find in all French places, a friendſhip for your nation, and a true eſteem for the brave; and, Sir, you have already given proof that you are worthy the title. I ſhould be very happy that circumſtances would procure me the pleaſure of your acquaintance. If I can be of any further ſervice, I ſhall do it with pleaſure. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) DAMAS.

Monſieur MANLEY, *Captain Continental Frigate Hague.*

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 19.

We learn from New-London, that the brig Holker, Captain John Quinlin, of this port, has taken the following veſſels in the Weſt-Indies: General Elliot, 14 guns, from Antigua, every man killed and wounded but three; Lion, from Anguilla, Captain Fat, 10 guns; ſhip Mary, 18 guns twelves and nines, 57 men; a brig from Newfoundland, and a cutter from London, all taken in 21 days.

The Holker has taken 16 prizes in the courſe of ſix weeks, including the above.

An ACT *to prevent and diſcourage the deſertion of ſailors from the fleets of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

WHEREAS the laws to prevent deſertion from the fleets of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty have hitherto been found defective, *Be it therefore enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That any perſon or perſons within this commonwealth, who ſhall promote or encourage the deſertion of any ſailor from any ſhip or veſſel of war belonging to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or ſhall harbour or conceal any deſerter, knowing him to be ſuch, from any of the ſhips or veſſels as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of *Thirty Pounds*, for the uſe and ſupport of government.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for any one juſtice of the peace of the city of *Philadelphia*, or of any county within this ſtate, and they and each of them are ſeverally and reſpectively authoriſed and ſtrictly enjoined and required, upon any complaint exhibited before any juſtice as aforeſaid, of any offence committed contrary to this act, to iſſue proceſs in nature of a ſummons, or a warrant under his hand and ſeal (according to the diſcretion of the ſaid juſtice) againſt the perſon or perſons ſo accuſed; and upon his or their appearance, or contempt, he ſhall call to his aſſiſtance one other juſtice, and proceed to an examination of the matters of fact, and upon due proof thereof, either by the confeſſion of the party, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witneſſes, they ſhall give judgment or ſentence for the abovementioned ſum of *Thirty Pounds*, and iſſue an execution for the ſame againſt the goods and chattels of ſuch offender, and to cauſe ſale to be made of ſuch goods and chattels, and for want of ſufficient diſtreſs to impriſon the party offending for the ſpace of three months, or until ſatisfaction be made.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That wherever it ſhall appear to any juſtice as aforeſaid, on oath or affirmation of one or more credible witneſſes, that there is ground to ſuſpect that any ſailor or ſailors, deſerting as aforeſaid, are harboured or concealed on board any ſhip or veſſel within the juriſdiction of this commonwealth, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid juſtice, and he is hereby enjoined to iſſue his warrant, authoriſing and commanding the ſheriff of the county, or the under ſheriff (in caſe of the abſence or ſickneſs of the high ſheriff) to enter, in the day-time, on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in which it hath been alledged the ſailor or ſailors as aforeſaid deſerting are harboured or concealed, and to make ſearch for the ſaid ſailor or ſailors, and if neceſſity requires, to break open any hatch-way, door room or cabin, on board ſaid ſhip or veſſel, to diſcover the ſaid ſailor or ſailors. And if any ſuch ſailor or ſailors ſhall be found on board any ſhip or veſſel ſo ſearched, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid ſheriff or his under ſheriff, as the caſe may be, and they are hereby reſpectively required to ſeize and apprehend the ſaid ſailor or ſailors, and to carry him or them before the juſtice who iſſued the warrant, who ſhall order him or them forthwith to be delivered to the captain or other officer commanding the ſhip or veſſel from which the ſaid ſailor or ſailors have deſerted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the party or parties find him or themſelves aggrieved by the ſentence or judgment of the ſaid juſtices, acting under the authority of this act, he or they, on giving ſufficient ſecurity, may appeal to the juſtices of the peace of the next court of quarter ſeſſions to be held for the city or county where the ſentence ſhall be given, which court is hereby authoriſed to hear and determine the ſame, and whoſe judgment ſhall be final therein, and not removeable by certiorari, or any other writ whatever.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, *on* Monday, *the Seventeenth Day of* March, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred Eighty and Three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly

Philadelphia, March 17, 1783.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt PETER PARIS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe that are indebted by mortgage, bond, note, judgment or book account, to the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to

SARAH PARIS, Executrix,
PETER THOMSON, and) Executors.
ABRAHAM WILT, jun.)

N. B. There are ſeveral Bundles of Reſolve and Commonwealth Money of Pennſylvania, and ſome old Continental Money, ſuppoſed to have been left by ſome perſons under the care of the ſaid Peter Paris in his lifetime; therefore the right owners are deſired to call on the Executors, and make proof of their reſpective claims thereto. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome time laſt ſummer, Two yearling Heiffer CALVES; one of them red and white, a half-penny out of the right ear; the other a dark brown, without any brand or mark. The owner or owners are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

March 4th, 1783. † SAMUEL WRIGHT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, the Hon. William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſquire, ſecond juſtice, the Hon. John Evans, Eſquire, third juſtice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Eſquire, fourth juſtice of the Supreme Court, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſeventh day of March inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſeventh day of April next.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all juſtices of the peace, the coroners, eſcheators and conſtables within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done. Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and in the ſeventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

LOST.

LAST Monday Evening was dropped, A ſmall Parcel of BANK NOTES, to the Amount of about 240 Dollars. They were wrapped up in a ſmall Account, in the Name of the Perſon who loſt them; are ſuppoſed to have been dropped in Front-ſtreet, ſomewhere between Market and Vine-ſtreets; and as nearly as recollected were all of the Denomination of Twenty Dollars. The FINDER of the ſaid Notes, on bringing or ſending them to the Printers hereof, or to Meſſieurs SMITH and TILTON, ſhall be entitled to ſuch Part thereof as he or ſhe ſhall think reaſonable, beſides the Thanks of THE LOSER. ¶

THE Subſcriber, in Conſequence of the Directions of General Aſſembly, will leave Town before the Houſe breaks up; but the Papers relative to Taxes in Northumberland County will be left, for ſome Time, in the Hands of Doctor JOSEPH GARDNER, who is hereby authoriſed to conduct the Buſineſs, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

March 19, 1783.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AT BELL'S BOOK-STORE,
IN THIRD-STREET,
PRICE THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF,
MOORE'S ELEGANT TRAVELS,
Neatly bound, Two Volumes complete in One;
CONTAINING
A VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS
In FRANCE, SWITZERLAND and GERMANY,
With ANECDOTES
Relating to ſome EMINENT CHARACTERS.
WRITTEN BY JOHN MOORE, M. D.
During his TRAVELS through thoſe Countries, with his GRACE, The preſent DUKE of HAMILTON.

NB. At ſaid BELL's Book-Store may be had, Variety of NEW WORKS of ENTERTAINMENT, with every CURIOSITY that is come at-a-ble in the American World of Books. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on almoſt immediately,

A TRACT of about 100 acres of LAND ſituate in Abington townſhip, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia; a pleaſant healthy place, whereon is erected, a dwelling-houſe, and pump in a well at the door, having plenty of excellent water in the drieſt ſeaſons; a milk-houſe over a never failing ſpring, a barn, ſtables, bearing orchard, &c. alſo a griſt and merchant-mill, having a pair of good burr mill-ſtones, &c. drove by the waters of Pennypack creek, well ſituated for buſineſs, a public road leading from Bucks county by ſaid mill door to Philadelphia; about one half ſaid tract woodland, well timbered, and moſtly within fence; the other part plough land, and about five acres of meadow made, and ten acres more meadow may be made, and chiefly watered, with little labour, by letting water out of the mill-race, and by ſeveral laſting ſprings and brooks running partly through ſaid land. For particulars, terms and title, which is good, apply to ROBERT PAUL, on the premiſes. §

Abington, March 17, 1783.

March 9, 1783.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES M'COSH, of York county, in the State of Pennſylvania, obtained a BOND of me the ſubſcriber, of St. Georges hundred, and New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware State, bearing date on the 2d, or between that and the 10th of June, in the year 1782, for the ſum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds in ſpecie, to be paid at three ſeparate payments; the firſt being for Fifty Pounds, he received it agreeable to contract, as per receipt on ſaid bond; and the ſaid James M'Coſh, after receiving the aforeſaid bond and the aforeſaid Fifty Pounds, did, in a moſt fraudulent manner, make a ſecond ſale of a legacy due him in right of his wife Janet, to a certain Benjamin Armſtrong, who purchaſed it ('tis thought) after having knowledge of the firſt contract made by ſaid M'Coſh with me, by which it is evident there is a fraud intended by them; therefore I forewarn all perſons not to take aſſignment on the aforeſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay any more until the right in and to the aforeſaid legacy be determined between the aforeſaid Benjamin Armſtrong and me, as the aforeſaid bond will be ſubject to all the coſt I may be put to by ſaid M'Coſh's illegal contract with ſaid Armſtrong. § JAMES HAUGHEY.

CAME to the plantation of Dr. Kearſley, in the Northern Liberties, on the firſt inſtant, a ſtrawberry roan coloured HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, and now in the poſſeſſion of Owen Carrigan, living on ſaid place. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † *March* 17, 1783.

By Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue, upon the premiſes, on the 7th day of April next,

A CERTAIN LOT of WOODLAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Wright's-Town, in the county aforeſaid, containing five acres and one quarter, late the property of Iſaiah Linton, deceaſed; alſo the Right of the ſaid Iſaiah Linton (being the remainder in Fee Simple, after the deceaſe of his mother) in a certain Tract of LAND, ſituate in Wright's-Town aforeſaid, containing 170 acres, about 100 whereof are cleared, the remainder well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premiſes two frame houſes, kitchen and barn, and a conſtant ſpring of water convenient to the dwelling. The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, by

March 17. § WILLIAM LINTON, Adminiſt.

THE creditors of Robert Fulton, deceaſed (formerly of Lancaſter) are requeſted to meet at PATRICK BYRNE's Tavern, in Front-ſtreet, on Friday, the 25th day of April next, at ſix o'clock in the evening. ¶

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the river Schuylkill and Perkiomen, 23 miles from Philadelphia, and is well situated for health, profit, and pleasure; the land is high, the aspect south, the country abounding with most sorts of game and fish, and in a social neighbourhood, good for marketing; containing 302 acres, one third timbered, a good proportion of watered meadow, and a large addition of ground may be appropriated to that use. The arable land is good in quality, and has most of it been limed from 50 to 100 bushels the acre; there is water in the driest seasons in all the fields, except one; a large lime-kiln, and a share of a shad-fishery on the place; a merchant-mill, and the most necessary tradesmen adjoining the premises. The house is almost new, situated on an eminence nearly central, commanding a full view of the farm, and an extensive prospect of hilly country; it is 45 feet in length, and 35 feet wide, with eight feet entries on each floor through the middle; it is built with the best stone, lime and sand, with a cedar roof, completely finished by Philadelphia workmen, and is well calculated to accommodate a large genteel family; there are two stair-cases, good garrets, and cellars, in one of which is the kitchen, but intended for a dairy, as the water is conveyed through it; a pump at the door, a stone smoke and hog-house, a large garden well manured and fenced, and a grass lot round the whole, a large orchard, and a young one of grafted fruit, containing 200 trees; the barn is built of the same materials as the house, 65 feet by 35, with stables underneath, and is inferior to no building of its size, one of the bays has held 1000 bushels of wheat in the straw; there are a cow and carriage-house adjoining. The above described plantation is calculated in every respect for a gentleman's country retreat, and is compleat for a farmer to make a livelihood, by raising grain and going to market, the land being most excellent for pasture.

The terms of sale may be either cash, bills of exchange, or it will be exchanged for an interest in Philadelphia, or the payments will be made easy to the purchaser, upon his giving security. Immediate possession will be given, and indisputable title made. For further particulars enquire of JEREMIAH WARDER, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises.

¶ JAMES VAUX.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the door of the subscriber, in Front-street, near the corner of Black-Horse-Alley, on Wednesday, the 26th February, A strawberry roan HORSE, with a star in his face, 14 and an half hands high, rising four years old, having neither saddle or bridle on. Whoever has taken up said horse, or will give information so that he be had again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by † WILLIAM POLLARD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Adam Heilman, late of Pikeland township, Chester county, deceased, to make speedy payment, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs; and all persons who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that they may be paid, by JOHN HEILMAN,) Executors.
March 4. † HENRY HEILMAN,)

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Plumstead township, Bucks county, on the 25th of December last, a likely young Negroe man, named CUFF, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a scarlet coat, full trimmed, a lightish coloured jacket, buckskin breeches, and blue yarn stockings. Said Negroe is an active fellow with horses, has been used to driving a carriage and tending race horses; it is most likely he will incline to fall into that employ or tending a stable, as he has been seen in Philadelphia. Any person apprehending said Negroe and delivering him to the subscriber, or to John Hart, three miles from Philadelphia, on the old York road, or securing him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM HART.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and two LOTS, the corner of Hamilton and Northampton-streets, in Easton; one large two story stone Ditto, 62 feet front, and one Lot in Northampton-street, one stone Store-house, 40 by 20 feet, and a Proprietary Lot adjoining the last mentioned, and one small House and Lot; the whole of the lots are 60 feet front, and 220 feet deep; deeds for the two first mentioned houses and three lots, and a sheriff's deed for the last; one House and Lot in the centre of the town of Northampton, a Deed for half of a two story stone House in Philipsburgh, New-Jersey; 40 acres Land near Nazareth, one half of 100 acres Land, in company with the late Lewis Gordon, Esq; in Mount-Bethel township, 12 miles from Easton; 182 acres of Land, 7 miles over the blue mountains, on which is a good mill seat, a large stream of water (called M'Michael's creek) running through the centre; 80 acres Woodland, deeded; 190 acres large pine timber Ditto, at Sheholey; 80 acres improved Ditto, in Mount-Bethel, on which 30 acres of meadow may be made.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living in Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, who requests that all those who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book debt, may make immediate payment, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs. MYER HART.

Easton, March 6, 1783. ¶

ABSCONDED from his bail, on the 6th of this instant March, a certain JAMES CASKEY, a carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slim made, and has a high nose; wore brown clothes when he absconded, but commonly wears light coloured clothes; his place of residence is Wilmington, but went away from his bail in Philadelphia. Whoever secures the said Caskey, so as the subscriber may get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS REWARD, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN STEWART, living in Southwark.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off. †

RAN AWAY, on the 27th of January last, from the subscriber, in Greenwich township, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, a lusty lad, about 20 years of age, named WILLIAM BURK. Whoever secures said lad shall receive SIX-PENCE reward, but no charges.

March 1783. ¶ GABRIEL DAVIS.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, containing 56 acres or thereabouts, 22 of which is excellent meadow; there is on said place two large bearing orchards of excellent grafted apple trees, a two story brick house and kitchen, a well of good water. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH LYNN, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶ *March* 10, 1783.

GRAND LODGE,

Philadelphia, March 5, 1783.

THE Quarterly Communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennsylvania will be held at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, in this City, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'Clock A. M. at which Time the Officers of the several Lodges, holding Warrants under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, are requested punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Master,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. Deputy Grand Sec'y.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH JOHNSTON, late of Blockley, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is properly authorised by the Administratrix to settle the accounts of the deceased; and all persons that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in for payment. ¶ ISAAC WARNER.

Blockley, February 1783.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, *March* 7, 1783. A. M.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Roth, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for "confirming the estate of George Roth in certain lands, some "of the title deeds being lost," which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That the said George Roth give notice thereof in the public news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. SHALLUS, Assistant Clerk of the General Assembly.

THE above named George Roth begs leave to inform the public, that by some accident he has lost the title deeds to his plantation and five several tracts of land, situate partly in Marlborough and partly in Upper Hanover township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining each other, and containing in the whole 192 acres and 134 perches, and are bounded by the lands of Philip Mood, Peter Heist, Philip Reed, George Michael Rieder, Adam Hillegas, Leonard Thomas and Jacob Shaffer, and that he, by his humble petition, applied to the honourable the House in General Assembly of this State, praying the said Assembly to pass an act for confirming to him his estate in the premises; whereupon the said honourable House was pleased to pass the above resolve; and in pursuance of the said resolve, the said George Roth gives notice thereof accordingly: And if any person or persons have any objections why the said bill should not pass into a law, they are desired forthwith to make them known. ¶

March 1, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Peirsol, late of West Nantmell township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, Executor to said estate, &c.

And likewise all persons indebted to Alice Peirsol, widow, and relict of said John Peirsol, either by bond, bill, note or book accounts, or any other contract whatsoever, are desired to come and discharge the same without further notice.

All persons that have any demands against the aforesaid estate, are likewise desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and settlement made, by ¶
JOSEPH TRAGO, Attorney at law for said widow.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 25th Instant,

THAT valuable and well-accustomed TAVERN at the Cross-Roads, Chester county, with the plantation belonging to it. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, near the premises.

Cross-Roads, March 6, 1783. ¶ JAMES JOHNSTON.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the first of April,

THAT most valuable FARM, whereon Mrs. Harman now lives, in Upper Darby, Chester county, containing about 230 acres of land, by the shares, and has every conveniency that is requisite for a farmer. For terms, apply to said Mrs. Harman, on the premises. ¶

To be RENTED for one Year,

From the first of April, 1783.

THE Farm, called GRÆME-PARK, 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 550 acres, a proper proportion of woodland, arable and meadow; a large stone farm-house, barn, cow-house, milk-house and other conveniences. For other particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE MEADE, in Philadelphia, or ELIZABETH FERGUSON, living contiguous to the premises. The tenant to pay the taxes. One third of the rent will be taken in good produce on the spot.

No person need apply but such as can be well recommended. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of May next,

A TAN-YARD, in the Northern Liberties, fronting on Long-Lane, and adjoining the tan-yard of John Waggoner, late the property of William Bettle, deceased; the lot is 100 feet front on said lane, and 200 feet deep, with the following buildings erected thereon, viz. a large bark-house, a mill-house, currying shop and beam-house, also a stable and chaise-house, with a loft over the whole for hay, with a sufficient number of pitts for carrying on the tanning business extensively. The Premises are subject to a ground-rent of Three Shillings and Six-pence per foot.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Samuel Bettle, in Chesnut-street, or Joseph Howell, in Church-Alley, who requests all persons indebted to the estate above mentioned to be speedy in paying the same, as they are under a necessity of making a final settlement of the estate, agreeable to the last will of the testator.

N. B. Should the above premises not be sold before the 5th of April next, they will then be sold by John Bayard, Auctioneer, at public vendue, at the Coffee-house, at six o'clock in the evening.

SAMUEL BETTLE,
¶ JOSEPH HOWELL.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN wet off the tenter-bars of the subscriber, in the night of the 21st of February last, a piece of woollen CLOTH, about 13 or 14 yards long, three quarters wide, of a light colour, well raised, and would pass for a good bearskin, numbered at one end 61 with a linen thread, about three quarters of a yard from the same end there is about two inches of a blue thread wove in. Whoever takes up the thief, with the cloth, and secures him in any goal in this State or New-Jersey, so that he be brought to justice, and the cloth recovered, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in Warminster township, Bucks county. ROBERT MILLER. ¶

Bucks County, February 15, 1783.

Several Robberies committed.

CAME to the House of DANIEL HOUGH, Collector of Taxes, in Solebury township, on Monday the 10th instant, about 7 o'clock in the evening, two men, armed with swords and pistols; one a tall slim man about 6 feet high, had on a large cocked hat and a light coloured great coat; he rode a large brown horse; the other a small fized man; had on a round hat, and light coloured great coat, and rode a sorrel horse with a bald face. They robbed him of one half johannes, and about ninety seven pounds in French crowns and Spanish milled dollars, and a quantity of State money. The same robbers then proceeded to JOSEPH DYERS, Collector of Taxes in Plumsted township, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, forcibly entered his house, terrified and treated his family very ill, threatening to burn and destroy all he had, if ever he collected taxes from any of their friends again, and robbed him of near 60 pounds in silver, and upwards of 80 in State money, one silver mounted hanger, one pair of money scales, 3 yards of home made cloth, one pair of silver knee buckles, broke his guns, &c. They then proceeded to the House of JONATHAN STOUT, Collector of military fines in Tinicum township, and between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, forcibly broke open his house, abused his family, broke several guns, destroyed his property at a mischievous rate, and robbed him of some hard and State money, one silver punch strainer, one silver whistle, one silver tea tongs, one beaver hat, one pound hard soap, 5 or 6 pounds of candles, a ribband flowered on each edge with silver, one yard long and three inches wide, one buckle brush, one half paper of pins, two hat feathers, &c. Any person or persons that will apprehend both or either of said robbers, so that he or they be convicted thereof, shall receive ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY HARD DOLLARS reward, from us

DANIEL HOUGH,
JOSEPH DYER, and,
JONATHAN STOUT.

N. B. There is great reason to suspect one of the above robbers is named DOAN.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

Living in Wood's-Town, Salem county, State of New-Jersey.

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS; one lying on the river Delaware, in the county aforesaid, containing about 200 acres, being pleasantly situated, lying opposite Wilmington, on which is and can be made 60 acres of excellent bank and swamp meadow, a good orchard, small buildings, a small quantity of upland cleared, the rest woodland, on which is a considerable quantity of good white oak ship timber, likewise 1000 cords of wood or upwards may be cut, and not hurt the place; there is a good landing on the place: The other lying within one mile of the former, containing about 120 acres, of which 25 acres of excellent swamp meadow may be and is made, about 70 acres within good fence, including the swamp and meadow, divided into three fields; there is a two story new frame house, 30 feet by 20, and a new kitchen adjoining the same, the house not quite enclosed, a good stable and orchard, the land good, the remainder being woodland, full of timber. They both may be entered on the 25th of March next. The purchaser or purchasers, on paying one third of the money down, may have time for the remainder. The above land is very valuable, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by § JECHONIAS WOOD.

West Nantmill township, Feb. 25, 1783.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A GRIST MILL, with 50 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, lying and being in West Caln township, Chester county, adjoining lands of William Clingan, Esq; and others; there is a large stream of water sufficient for mills, forge, or any kind of water works, in the driest season, two pair of stones, in good order, all the running geers in compleat order for manufacturing flour; said mill has been noted for making a great quantity of flour. As it lies so convenient to the Lancaster road, and in a plentiful part of the country for grain, cannot fail commanding plenty of business. There is a tolerable good dwelling-house, spring-house and stabling, a proportionable quantity of well watered meadow made, a thriving orchard, &c. Bar iron, flour, or imported goods will be taken in payment as cash; a sufficient title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his mill, 6 miles from the aforesaid mill, or to Mr. JOHN WALL, in Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Three Dollars and a Half, and a Silver Watch with a china face; with a crack across the face, maker's name J. Keeplime, London, No. 2064. I desire all Watchmakers to take notice if this watch comes into their hands, and beg it may be stopped.

† JACOB LICHTWOOD.

To be Sold at private Sale,

(And possession to be given the first of May, or earlier if required) during the natural life of Joseph Galloway,

THAT elegant SEAT on which the subscriber at present resides, situated near the river Neshaminey, 18 miles from Philadelphia and 5 from Bristol, containing 444 acres, a large proportion of which is arable, and in good order, with 12 acres of bottom and 8 of upland meadow. This beautiful spot abounds with fruit of the greatest variety and best quality; the orchards have produced upwards of 100 hogsheads of cyder in a season, and the garden is amply supplied with most delicious pears, plumbs, apricots, grapes, rasberries, currants, strawberries and cherries. The mansion house is convenient, spacious and elegant, with a good roomy kitchen and offices adjoining, large and convenient stables, and a compleat stone barn and granary, smoke, coach, cyder, poultry, cow, sheep, and other out-houses. The farm yielded upwards of 2000 bushels of grain the year before last, and now has upwards of 60 acres of winter grain in the ground. The terms of purchase will be made quite convenient to the buyer.

Likewise, to be SOLD on the same Place (separate or together) an extensive DISTILLERY, most ingeniously designed and compleatly executed: the works consist of three stills, one of 700 gallons, another of 160, and a third of 42, all with the best block-tin worms; ten cedar cisterns, capable of holding 700 gallons each, and every necessary utensil. These works are conveniently situated for distilling either malt, molasses or cyder (500 hogsheads of the latter were run off the last season) as they lay within 2 and a half miles of a good landing, and in the bosom of a wood; they are so contrived on a never failing stream, that any quantity of water can be readily applied without a hand's labour, by well designed trunks and troughs, to every purpose of the business. The farm can be furnished with a sufficiency of the best stock and a compleat sett of farming utensils. Apply to Doctor HUTCHISON, in Philadelphia, or

¶ JAMES WILKINSON, on the premises.

February 26, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Supplement to the Pennſylvania Gazette. No. 2753.

HOUSE of LORDS, London, December 5, 1782.

THE Marquis of Carmarthen roſe up to move for an addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. He expreſſed an hope that the houſe would be unanimous in teſtifying their humble gratitude to the crown for intentions ſo gracious, for ſentiments ſo paternal, for ſacrifices ſo generous. He declared a full confidence in his Majeſty's ſervants, and that while their conduct ſhould continue to deſerve it, they ſhould meet with his ſupport. He was happy, he ſaid, in every opportunity of teſtifying his reſpect for the crown, and doubly happy when he could teſtify this reſpect, on an occaſion ſo happy as the preſent; when it appeared that the relief, the happineſs of his ſubjects, formed the firſt wiſh in the royal breaſt. He hoped that peace would ſoon return to bleſs the land; but, that if any untoward accident ſhould fruſtrate the endeavours and interrupt the negociations now on foot for that deſirable object, the ſpirit of this country would enable his Majeſty to proſecute the war with vigour. The flouriſhing ſtate of the navy, which was a ſubject of hope and confidence, in caſe of being obliged to carry on the war, was alſo an encouragement to open a treaty for peace. Terms of peace were offered with greateſt advantage at a ſeaſon of victory and triumph. The ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, both by ſea and land, during the laſt campaign, afforded ground to hope that his Majeſty's miniſters would be able to make peace on conditions fair, ſafe and honourable. America, he hoped, would not yet be wholly loſt to Great-Britain. A ſameneſs of religion, language, habits, and diſpoſitions, together with mutual intereſt, would, he truſted, re-eſtabliſh a ſolid and a reciprocally advantageous connection between the colonies and the mother country. In the mean time, it would be impolitic and imprudent to relax the preparations for war. Theſe muſt go on with alacrity, as the ſureſt means of making peace. This country poſſeſſed the greateſt reſources; reſources not only of wealth and of credit, but of men; gallant and able ſea and land officers, and an hardy and intrepid race of ſailors and ſoldiers, ready and determined to execute their commands. There was therefore nothing of which we ought to be afraid, provided that, with unanimity and truly patriotic zeal, all ranks and deſcriptions of men ſhould unite in bringing forth into exertion the ſpirit and vigour of the nation. It was not for him to go farther into the ſubjects that were touched in his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech. He truſted it would meet with univerſal approbation. An important revolution had happened in the hiſtory of the world. America, diſſevered from Britain, was riſing into an independent ſtate, and would ſhed various influences on the old world. But he hoped the parent ſtate might ſtill derive ſome advantages from the proſperity of its offſpring. To cultivate a good underſtanding between theſe relations, let the whole nation, all the component parts of the conſtitution, join hearts and hands. Let the Crown, Lords and Commons unite to form one body of government, for the purpoſe of reſtoring, if poſſible, a portion of the diminiſhed glory of this nation. His Lordſhip then read the ſubſtance of an addreſs, recapitulating, as uſual, and approving all the propoſitions in the ſpeech.

Lord Hawke ſeconded the motion, that had been made for this addreſs. His Lordſhip ſpoke in ſo low a tone of voice, that it was with difficulty we could catch theſe ſentiments. He encouraged the houſe, and the nation, to ſtrengthen the hands of his Majeſty's ſervants, and to hope for an happy iſſue out of the preſent troubles, from a view of the glorious ſtate of the Britiſh navy. The ſtrength, and the ſtability of this bulwark, againſt foreign attack, his Lordſhip aſſerted, depended not on the poſſeſſion of our colonies, but on the virtue of the nation. The glory of the Britiſh navy was founded not on the ſand of the American ſhore, but on the honour, the good faith, and the induſtry of Britain. In the courſe of human affairs, advantages were not uncommonly blended with diſadvantages; the former roſe out of the latter. His Lordſhip illuſtrated this general doctrine by ſome particular inſtances: on which ſubject he glanced at the effect, the independence of Britiſh America muſt have on the dependencies of Spain and of France.

Earl of Radnor proteſted that it was far from his intention to mar that unanimity which the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt had ſo warmly recommended, and which the ſituation of public affairs required. He approved of the propoſed addreſs as far as it went; but was of opinion that it did not ſufficiently expreſs that ſenſe of gratitude, which he was confident their Lordſhips felt to the crown, for ſacrificing the conſiderations alluded to in the addreſs to the good of the public. His Lordſhip, therefore, propoſed, by way of ſupplement rather than amendment, to be inſerted the beginning of the ſecond paragraph of the motion for the addreſs, viz. To acknowledge with the ſincereſt gratitude, "The ſacrifice that his Majeſty "has been graciouſly and affectionately pleaſed to make to the wiſhes and "opinions of his people, fully convinced that his Majeſty's own conduct "has always been actuated by a ſimilar diſpoſition."

The Earl of Sandwich then roſe, and immediately declared his reſolution to ſupport his Majeſty's preſent ſervants, both by contributing his endeavours to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies and otherwiſe, until they ſhould prove by their conduct (which he did not expect would be the caſe) that they were unworthy of the confidence of the nation. He entirely agreed with the Marquis of Carmarthen, that unanimity in the preſent moment was that on which all the hopes of the nation did reſt. Our enemies would mark well what degree of unity, or of diſcord, prevailed in the councils of this country; and in proportion to theſe, their hopes, and conſequently their efforts, would be vigorous or languid. He profeſſed an ardent deſire of peace, but cautioned, with much feeling and energy, the ſervants of the crown againſt graſping with eagerneſs and precipitation at ſuch a peace, as would only be a temporary refuge from impending dangers, and as muſt be followed ſoon by freſh attacks, and all the calamities of a new war. It is admitted, ſaid his Lordſhip, that there is no cauſe of deſpondency. Succeſs, brilliant ſucceſs, has attended his Majeſty's arms, this laſt campaign, both by ſea and land. The two great objects againſt which the efforts of France and Spain had been directed, were Gibraltar and Jamaica. Their attacks againſt both theſe important places had been baffled. The firſt had been preſerved by the brave, and able, and vigilant, and unexampled efforts of a great land commander. The ſecond by the bold and ſkilful courage and addreſs of a naval hero, whoſe name was dear at home, and reſpected abroad. General Elliot had ſignalized his valour and conduct in Europe, and Admiral Lord Rodney had diſtinguiſhed his capacity and bravery in the Weſt-Indies. Succeſs, he hoped, would ſtill attend his Majeſty's arms, and if ſo, the nation had a right to look with confidence for a good peace. He had been employed in negotiation, and having had a little experience, he would give his Majeſty's miniſters ſome advice. If the French ſhould refuſe to accede to honourable terms of peace at this time, it was not reaſonable that they ſhould be indulged with an offer of the ſame terms, if the events of the war ſhould be in favour of Great-Britain---as he doubted not they would be. The terms that were offered in November, 1782, were not of neceſſity the terms that ſhould be offered in November 1783. The French, he aſſured their Lordſhips, would riſe or fall in their demands, according to the ſucceſs or diſcomfiture of their arms: and his Majeſty's miniſters, he affirmed, would be fools, if they did not follow their example. His Lordſhip alſo cautioned his Majeſty's miniſters againſt innovations in the conſtitution.

Lord Viſcount Stormont, profeſſing the greateſt reſpect for the Crown, ſaid, that he ſhould be very ſorry to with-hold his aſſent to an addreſs fraught with ſentiments of loyalty and affection to his Majeſty; and in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, he would not oppoſe the granting of the neceſſary ſupplies. He was aware of the importance of unanimity, and therefore he would not do or ſay any thing that looked like hanging on the wheels of government. But he reſerved to himſelf the liberty of delivering his opinion, on any future occaſion, upon the matters that formed the ſubject of the propoſed addreſs to his Majeſty. This he underſtood, from their Lordſhips journals, was perfectly parliamentary. A deference, a complaiſance, he underſtood, to the Crown, might forbear all animadverſions on doctrines, or propoſitions contained in an addreſs, in reply to a ſpeech from the throne, without precluding any member of either houſe from delivering his ſentiments with the moſt perfect freedom, on the ſame doctrines and propoſitions, when they came formally before Parliament. Having ſaid this, he would now trouble their Lordſhips with a few obſervations on ſome parts of the ſpeech, which he was at liberty to underſtand to be the ſpeech of the Miniſter. Unconditional independency had been granted to the Americans. If what was ſaid on that ſubject in the addreſs meant any thing, it meant that not even a truce, or ceſſation of hoſtilities, had been obtained as the price of ſo important a conceſſion. Whatever be the nature of the peace between this country and France, or at whatever time it may take place, at all adventures, and in all caſes, the Americans are independent. The offer of independence is unqualified, unconditional, irrevocable. The navy is allowed to be in the higheſt ſtate of perfection. The epithet glorious has been applied, and not improperly applied to this bulwark of the nation. Let it then be remembered, and I give warning that I ſhall remember, that when the peace was made, if it ſhall be made, the ſtate of the Engliſh navy was glorious. His Lordſhip then reaſoned on the important ſubject under conſideration from hiſtory, and particular treaties, ſome of which were on record in the journals of the Britiſh Parliament. When Philip the III. of Spain treated with his revolted ſubjects of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, on the footing of independence, he obtained, as the price of his conceſſion, a truce of twelve years, a truce from the year 1609 to 1622, the commencement of the reign of Philip IV. He obtained indemnity and oblivion for all the partizans of his government, and the free exerciſe of the Catholic religion, if they ſhould chuſe to remain in the low countries, without any ſhare of political power: Or they were permited to retire with their effects to any part of the Spaniſh dominions. And at the peace of Munſter, the Spaniſh nation, by perſeverance in arms, retained ten out of ſeventeen Provinces, more than two thirds of the whole in value and extent of territory. Why ſhould not Britain follow this example of perſeverance? Why ſhould ſhe relinquiſh all her claims, without reſervation? The Dutch deſerted their alliance with France, in order to make a ſeparate peace with Spain at Munſter; ſo, if we reaſon from human nature, diſplayed in the conduct of nations, is there ground to hope that the Americans might one day renounce their connections with France in like manner. It is well enough known continued his Lordſhip, that when his Majeſty's troops took poſſeſſion of Charleſtown, the French did not heſitate to declare, at different times, that they did not think that it was poſſible to wreſt the whole of the thirteen colonies from Britain. France, even ambitious France, was avowedly of opinion, that you might retain the ſouthern provinces---you are doing yourſelves, what the united power of your enemies could not force you to do. The political veſſel, on board of which you are paſſengers, is in the midſt of a ſtorm, which ſhe has long weathered, and from an impatience of toil you adviſe to run her into the enemy's port. Nature had placed Britain in the neighbourhood of a powerful, proud and ambitious rival, envious of her proſperity and glory. America and Britain united, ſhe knew were able to reſiſt the attacks of Europe confederated againſt them. It was her object to diſſolve the union that formed ſo mighty a power, and this ſhe has effected at a time when the die was caſt, when fortune favoured, when the ſcale was turned. He did not reaſon concerning the illegality of making peace on the terms he ſuſpected were propoſed, but concerning the political wiſdom of ſuch a meaſure or expediency. But while his Lordſhip allowed the right of making peace or war in general to the Crown, a diſmemberment of the empire could not be made without the authority of the eſtates of the Kingdom. It had been affirmed in the ſpeech, that his Majeſty had reſolved to acknowledge independence to America, having collected the ſenſe of Parliament. He contended that the ſenſe of Parliament on that ſubject had not been collected. The Houſe of Commons, indeed, had reſolved that offenſive war ought not to be carried on any longer againſt America; but that queſtion had never ſo much as been before the Houſe of Peers. His Lordſhip then ſpoke on the ſubject of American loyaliſts, and inſiſted that they ought not, either in juſtice or good policy, to be abandoned; but that they ſhould be reſtored to the full enjoyment of all their privileges and eſtates. Here too he reaſoned from hiſtory; from certain articles reſpecting the indemnity of the Catalonians, in a peace concluded about half a century ago, between Spain and England; from the caſe of the ſubjects of France and Holland, who were mutually pardoned and reſtored to their privileges, upon a truce or peace between theſe powers. When firſt a peace was talked of, when the Houſe of Commons determined to give up offenſive war againſt America, it had been advanced by thoſe who adviſed that meaſure, that there were perſons in London authorized to treat for a ſeparate peace between America and Great-Britain; but upon enquiry, no ſuch perſons were to be found. A negociation is opened at Paris, under the eye and direction of the French Miniſtry; under their vigilant and penetrating eye, that ſaw, and purſued invariably the intereſt of the monarchy. Great-Britain, in the midſt of the moſt noble atchievements by ſea and land, receiving on the bended knee the law from revolted ſubjects, in alliance with her inveterate foe, was a ſpectacle he could not behold without indignation and grief. He conjured their Lordſhips to conſider that the loſs of America would be felt by Great-Britain in a double proportion. For what was taken from the ſcale of England was thrown into that of France. His Lordſhip ſpoke alſo againſt all fanciful innovations in the conſtitution.---He adverted alſo (but this in the hurry of writing we omitted to mention in the proper place) to a diſpoſition common to all nations, but particularly obſervable among the Engliſh, to depreciate what they are obliged to part with, and to magnify the importance of every new acquiſition. The importance of America to this country had been diminiſhed by certain writers; but a man of plain and blunt underſtanding, like himſelf, could not raiſe his views to that ſublimity of ſpeculation, which was neceſſary to impreſs a conviction that the loſs of America was not an eſſential loſs to this country.

The Earl of Shelburne, from a regard to unanimity, would not have riſen to ſay any thing that might wear the aſpect of debate, if he had not been

FOR SALE,
A PLANTATION, on the river Schuylkill and Perkiomen,

him again, shall be entitled to t

Several Robberies committed.

called up by the noble Lord who spoke last. He maintained that unconditional independence had not been granted to the Americans; that the offer that had been made was not irrevocable; and referred the noble Lord to the words of the address, which he repeated with emphasis, insisting, that if fair, honorable, and equal terms could not be obtained from France, the ally of America, then the offer (a word on which he laid great stress) might be withdrawn, and would cease and determine. He spoke with contempt of Spanish politicks, and alledged that he did not think it fair argumentation to reason from what had happened to the Spaniards two hundred years ago, to what happened now to Great-Britain. If there were certain circumstances of similiarity between the history of Philip III. of Spain and the Dutch, and that of George III. and the Americans, there were also many circumstances of dissimilarity. He vindicated the character of the American Commissioners, from the insinuation that they were under the direction of France. He said that he believed them, in his conscience, to be men of strict honor, and that as far as they were bound, they would fulfil their engagements to France. But still, their conduct towards Great-Britain, he believed to be free and unconstrained; and he did not know, that they were in the least influenced by the court of Versailles. Every exertion, he assured their Lordships, should be made, in order to obtain an honorable peace. His Majesty's Ministers were fully authorised to make peace from the sense of the parliament and of the nation; and although the House of Commons did not constitute parliament, yet his Majesty had other ways of finding out the sense of the nation, than by the resolutions of that house. His Majesty had the privilege of making peace or war, and the views and convictions, on which he made either, he might derive from various sources. He had endeavoured to find out some means of restoring America to this country, before he had granted an offer of independency; this offer, he said, was to him a bitter pill. He repeated the professions he had made when he came into administration, and protested that he was determined to abide by them. He came into power with an intention to put an end to the accursed American war; he had endeavoured, and would still endeavour, to revive habits of intercourse and affection between America and England, before these habits should be entirely extinguished; before French habits should take root in America; before a new generation should spring up with habits and prejudices hostile to Britain. He came into office with a view to bring about œconomy in the civil list, and to effect an equal representation of the people in parliament; these were his objects, and these he would pursue. If America was to be given up, he insisted that it was the last administration that had forced the present to make so great a sacrifice. He was not the author of the Boston port bill, of the duty on tea, or of the declaratory act respecting America. He answered Lord Sandwich, by paying him compliments on his openness in parliament, his experience and ability in negotiation. He could not, without egregious imprudence, say how far he would follow his advice; but he professed a just regard to his opinions. As to innovations, he hoped that to restore the rights of the people to be represented in parliament, would not be considered as an innovation. His Lordship concluded with a panegyric on the talents and virtues of his colleagues in office.

Earl Fitzwilliam reminded Lord Shelburne of the tenor of his speeches in June and July last, when he seemed to indicate a disposition to maintain the dependence of America on Britain, and asked him whether any thing had happened to cause an alteration in his resolutions? He alledged also, that some of those acts which had contributed to separate America from Britain had been passed when Lord Shelburne was a secretary of state.

Lord Stormont also pressed the minister on this head, and called to his remembrance his assertion, "That the sun of England's glory would be set, whenever independence should be granted to America." That sun is now set, continued his Lordship; not a ray of light or hope; all is utter darkness and horror. I will not, said his Lordship, press this point into any indelicate expressions concerning particular assertions or dates; but certainly there was a time when the noble Lord did maintain doctrines very different from those which seem to govern his conduct at the present moment. He follows, he says, with reluctance, the dictates of the people. But surely the voice of the people is not with this unconditional surrender of America.----Lord Stormont observed that the minister derided Spanish politics. Politicians, however, he said, who could retain 10 out of 17 provinces, were more to be commended, however weak they might be supposed to be, than those able negotiators, who of 13 retained none. The Spanish minister, who acted for the court of Madrid at the peace of Munster, was as able a politician as ever existed; and of all the multifarious negotiators that were now employed by England in Paris, there was not one whose character would suffer by a comparison with that minister.

Lord Shelburne replied, by giving a history of the circumstances and the views with which he had come into office. He had fretted and tormented himself, he said, in order to find out some other means than those he had been obliged to use for the purpose of regaining America, and all to no purpose.

The Duke of Richmond went deeply into the history of the American war, which he endeavoured to prove had been occasioned wholly by the last ministry. He added, that he had predicted the separation of America from Great-Britain. He then praised the naval exertions of this administration. He said that Gibraltar had been saved, not solely by Gen. Elliot, altho' he had done his duty, but chiefly by Lord Howe, whose conduct, he declared, had been singularly skilful, and indeed unparalelled in the naval history of Britain. It was an honor, he said, to their Lordships, that he had taken his seat among them in that house. But as to the last administration, he could only say, that not more than eleven ships could be had for Admiral Pigot, when he went to the West-Indies.

Lord Sandwich asked, where the present administration got all the ships they had sent to the relief of Gibraltar? I will answer, said he, all the noble duke's insinuations, by declaring, what he cannot controvert, that there is not at present in his Majesty's service a ship that was not built, and in commission too, when I left the admiralty. His Lordship insisted, in opposition to the Duke, that Gibraltar had been saved, not by Lord Howe chiefly, but almost solely by Gen. Elliot. I do not say, said he, that Lord Howe did not do his duty, and that too with all possible expedition. But, who set fire to the Spanish gun-boats? Who furnished the stores that enabled the garrison to hold out before the arrival of Lord Howe? Gibraltar was in effect relieved when the attack of the Spaniards and French was baffled, with such mighty slaughter, by the brave garrison, under the conduct of their brave leader. I must observe too, continued his Lordship, that of 40 sail of transports, I am wel informed not above 28 reached the port of Gibraltar.

The motion, with the amendment, was agreed to, nemine contradicente, and ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the Lords with white staffs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As soon as the Speaker had returned from the other House, the several members who had been newly chosen, were sworn in at the table, and the annual bill of outlawry, as usual, brought in, and read a first time. After which the Speaker produced the copy of his Majesty's speech, and read it to the House.

Mr. York (member for Cambridgeshire) then rose, and shortly went through the several parts of his Majesty's speech, considering them one after another, and pointing out their immediate importance. Mr. Yorke spoke so low, that we could not distinctly hear all he said; the public however are aware, that the custom of those members, who move an address, is generally to dwell in terms of eulogy upon each particular passage of the speech, and to propose an address, echoing back those passages to his Majesty, accompanied with warm professions of loyalty, zeal and support. This task Mr. Yorke performed with great diffidence, but great propriety, and as soon as he had read the proposed address,

Mr. Bankes seconded it in a speech somewhat more distinctly heard. Mr. Bankes began with stating the nature of the first fact communicated to Parliament by his Majesty in his speech, entering into a discussion of its importance, and shewing the necessity that impelled, and the utility of the measure. He then reminded the House, that in conceding American independence, we, in fact, gave her nothing, for that her own arms had already obtained it. Having stated this, he said, that a ray of hope, both rational and probable, was to be looked up to; as his Majesty had expressed it, a beneficial connection might yet be preserved between the two countries, in consequence of their having the same religion and language, in consequence of old affections, and the long established habits of commerce that had formerly subsisted between them. He next entered upon the naval successes of the last campaign; and was warm in praise of our victory in the West-Indies, though no man, he believed, thought Jamaica would still have been safe, had the enemy's fleet pursued their destination, and not turned back to protect their trade. He next declared the relief of Gibraltar by General Elliot and Lord Howe, was equal to any thing. He painted the distress that those successes must have cost the enemy very strongly, but said, great as that undoubtedly was, it was not a circumstance on which we ought too triumphantly to rely, and that splendid and glorious as the last campaign had proved, it ought not to operate so upon the minds of his countrymen, as to induce them to be less ready to treat for peace, or less willing to make some sacrifices to obtain it. He remarked, that we could not now expect to obtain terms of pacification so beneficial as might have been insisted upon at the end of a war more successful; he trusted, therefore, that the nation would not be obstinate, or think that it would be impolitic to concede something as the price of peace, on account of any wild notions of keeping places merely honorary, or fighting solely for a name, without any thing under it substantially advantageous. He said, the real national honour consisted, in his opinion, in a strict adherence to good faith, a rigid preservation of our public credit, and a just payment of our debts. The war had already cost us eighty millions, the annual interest of which is about three millions---a sort of burthen larger than we could have expected to have incurred, or ought to have been incurred. It behoved us not, therefore, from an imprudent and rash desire to ruin other powers, to make ourselves bankrupts, and endanger the interest and the treasures of those, with whose money we must continue the war, if it was to be continued. He said, to make a separate peace with America was not to be expected, but if to be obtained he feared it was not under our present circumstances to be wished for. That a durable peace was what alone we should aim at making, and the only means of obtaining it, was, he thought, to remove the cause of war, by conceding some of the objects that had induced the present powers to go to war. Spain once at peace, he imagined would not speedily go to war again. Gibraltar had proved impregnable, and therefore Spain would scarcely make that again her object. With regard to the œconomy spoke of in the speech, Mr. Bankes dwelt upon it with energy. He alluded to what had been already done, and said it was necessary, not barely to introduce œconomy, but parsimony, and even avarice, to get rid of our enormous debts. To these remarks he added various others, all tending to recommend peace, and to induce the House to agree to the address, which, as soon as he had concluded his speech, was read in the usual form from the chair.

After a short pause, Mr. Fox rose and said, he had rather wished some other person to have taken the lead that day, on account of certain situations in which he had stood, and certain suspicions of some of the present ministry, which he was above denying he entertained, that might induce gentlemen to suppose he meant merely to throw obstructions in the way of government, whether the measures proposed by them met with his approbation or not: certainly, he had no such view or intention; he rose now merely to make a few remarks that struck him upon hearing the speech, and upon hearing the very extraordinary manner in which the address had been moved and seconded (ably undoubtedly, on both sides, but particularly so on the part of the honorable gentleman who seconded it.) And what struck him first of all was a trifling error, that he could not consider as at all intentional, but really believed it to have been an inaccuracy only, and an oversight in those who prepared the speech and the address, but which nevertheless it particularly behoved him to take some notice of. What he alluded to, was the particular period of time, from which all the good that the speech declared to have been done for the country of late was dated. The speech began with these words, "since the close of the last sessions;" now the proposition to declare the independence of America, the house well know, was agitated long before that period, as well as the attempt to make peace, &c. while some persons then dead, and others still living, with whom he had the honour to have served his Majesty, were in administration. It looked, therefore, a little as if it was intended to deprive those persons of that merit, to which they had a fair claim.---

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (honorable W. Pitt,) begged pardon for interrupting the honorable gentleman for a moment, but desired leave to assure him, that no deception was intended, and that if he had read the speech, or attended to it with his usual closeness, he would have found, that his suspicions were wholly groundless. Mr. Pitt then caused part of the speech to be read, after which

Mr. Fox rose again, and said, he acquitted his Majesty's ministers of all intention of error in the particular in question, he was sure it was merely an inaccuracy; but that nevertheless, it was necessary, for the sake of the other persons with whom he had the honour to serve, that he should notice it least it might invidiously be supposed, that they, as well as himself, had not been clearly and decidedly of the opinion, which he trusted his Majesty's ministers had now adopted in the provisional terms, viz. that of granting America fairly and in the first instance an avowal of independence: that was, he declared, always his opinion; he spoke it now as no after thought, but was merely repeating what that house had last sessions again and again heard him avow, and what he had ever wished should be done as most consonant to the character of Great-Britain, as a matter of the greatest magnanimity, and the greatest explicitness. Nor was it, as the honorable gentleman, who seconded the address, had well said, giving America any thing; she possessed independence already; her arms had given it her, and experience proved, that we could not wrest it from her. The Earl of Shelburne need not therefore be afraid of avowing it; he need not think "the sun of this country had been set" by him, he need not fear sealing the avowal with his blood. He would insure him from impeachment. No Peer should dare arraign him for it; no trial had he to dread from it. With regard to the constitution and construction of the present ministry,

OFFICE, near the MARKET

he owned he had ſuſpicions, but ſo far from urging a charge againſt them from this, they had done well; they deſerved praiſe for it, and knowing and ſuſpecting the ſincerity of the Earl of Shelburne, as he did, he could not be niggard of what was his due on this occaſion, but would apply two lines of a ludicrous poem to him, and would ſay,

You've done a noble turn, tho' in your nature's ſpite,
You think you're in the wrong, I know you're in the right.

Having raiſed a hearty laugh at theſe lines, Mr. Fox went on to ſtate what had been the difference of opinion upon which he had quitted his Majeſty's ſervice, and imputed it roundly to Lord Shelburne's duplicity. He ſaid he had written a letter to Mr. Grenville at Paris, by his Majeſty's order, in which he directed him to acknowledge the independence of America in the firſt inſtance, not as a reſerved condition of any nature whatſoever; that Lord Shelburne, then Secretary of State for America, had written the ſame words to Sir Guy Carleton; that at the time his joy had been exceſſive, conceiving from that moment peace with America to be at hand; that to his utter aſtoniſhment a few days afterwards, he heard it endeavoured to be maintained, that the words in the two letters did not mean an avowal of the independence of America in the firſt inſtance, but merely an offer of it, as the baſis and price of peace. That he ſaw himſelf enſnared, and compaſſed round with treachery. He ſaw he was not ſafe in ſuch hands, and he quitted his ſituation. He repeated it, that he thought the avowal of the independence the beſt part of the whole ſpeech, but he wiſhed it had been more explicit. There ſeemed to be an aim at expreſſing perſonal reluctance in his Majeſty in the very act of doing that, which his Miniſters ſhould have adviſed him to have done graciouſly. He did not alſo like the not calling America the United States. Why not do it in the ſpeech, as well as in the Secretary of State's letter to the Lord Mayor? He could not conceive the difference was intentional, or that the Secretary meant to rob his royal maſter of the credit of the expreſſion, by adopting it in his own letter, and by another expreſſion's appearing in the ſpeech. Though the proviſional treaty did not actually put us at peace with America, Mr. Fox ſaid, he conceived it put us in a ſtate ſo like peace, that we might now conſider ourſelves as at war but with three enemies, and therefore we ſhould be the better enabled to direct all our efforts againſt the houſe of Bourbon. He deſcanted on the benefits of ſuch a ſituation, and then went into a conſideration of the propriety of making peace. He ſaid a peace was worth obtaining, if only for ſo ſhort a ſpace as two years; and for theſe reaſons; we might in that caſe be aſſured, we never ſhould have the ſame four powers combined againſt us, and we ſhould have leiſure to make alliances; he underſtood there were courts inclined to aſſiſt this country, now we were come to our ſenſes, though they would not join us when we were mad. With regard to the ſucceſſes of the laſt campaign, he was loud in extolling them, but particularly the conduct of Lord Howe before Gibraltar, which he declared was equal to that of any Admiral that ever exiſted. He alſo with particular warmth reprobated the attempts that had been made to revile and traduce that noble Lord's character, by dark, unauthenticated inſinuations. Inſinuations not more ſcandalous than ill founded. He had himſelf, he declared, ſeen a letter from a foreign nobleman, in which the writer extolled his Lordſhip's conduct to the ſkies, and ſaid his country reſounded with his praiſe from one end to the other; nay, this noble foreigner wrote over, that his countrymen were ſo convinced of his amazing ſkill and good conduct in the affair of relieving Gibraltar, that it was univerſally expected by them, that when the noble Lord arrived in England, he would inſtantly be brought to a court martial. One great cauſe of the noble Lord's ſucceſs, in ſuper-addition to his wonderful perſonal merit, Mr. Fox declared was aſcribable to the vigour of the preſent naval adminiſtration, which had done more and deſerved more praiſe, than any that ever had preceded it. Our navy, Mr. Fox ſaid, he had himſelf deſcribed to be in a miſerable ſtate, when he had the honor to be in office. His ſpeech had been ſaid to ſavour of deſpondency. He, nevertheleſs, did now aſſure the houſe, it did not come up to his real feelings upon the ſubject, nor had he thought it poſſible that all the exertion, even of the preſent naval adminiſtration, could ſo ſoon have recovered our marine. All that the hon. gentleman, who ſeconded the addreſs, had ſaid in panegyrick of Lord Howe, had pleaſed him, and had pleaſed every body who heard it. The houſe, he was convinced, could have liſtened to the hon. gentleman, on ſuch a theme, for ever; but how was his joy damped, what a gloom had been caſt over his mind, by what had dropped from the hon. gentleman immediately afterwards. Was he to underſtand that Gibraltar was to be given up? There might be poſſible ſituations of this country, where the parting with that important, that valuable poſſeſſion, would be juſtifiable. But was the preſent one of thoſe ſituations? The hon. gentleman, for whom he profeſſed the higheſt perſonal reſpect, muſt be a ſhallow politician indeed, if he imagined, that becauſe Spain had lately found Gibraltar impregnable, ſhe would never more attempt its capture. Had the late miniſtry left off purſuing the fruitleſs and fatal American war, becauſe they found the conqueſt of America impracticable the very firſt campaign? The hon. gentleman ſeemed to have no idea of the ambition, the avarice, and the abſurdity of human nature, when he conceived that ceding Gibraltar would quiet Spain for ever. Poſſeſſion always gave increaſe of deſire for more, and ſome degree of acquiſition excited to the attainment of greater, eſpecially where acquiſition was to be had in the manner alluded to. "If Gibraltar was to be parted with, let it be done by way of bargain for ſomething better, or ſomething as valuable to us, but do not throw away ſo important a poſt upon a ſpeculative philoſophical idea, at once irrational and abſurd." Mr. Fox adverted to the reports of large voluntary gifts to government, by private individuals. He ſaid he admitted and admired the public ſpirit and generoſity of the perſons who made the offers, nor did he blame government for accepting them, but he begged leave to lay in his proteſt againſt their legality. He conceived that, according to our conſtitution, no money could be received by the executive branch, and applied to the public purpoſes of the nation, which did not paſs through the hands of parliament, and had not the ſanction of the commons of England. Towards the cloſe of his ſpeech he obſerved, that the preſent ſpeech, inſtead of being too general, was too full of profeſſions. Hence he took occaſion to ſay, that that ſome good might be expected from the preſent miniſtry, ſince the man, of whom he entertained the ſuſpicions he had avowed, was all profeſſion by long habits, and therefore what he might profeſs, without any intention of fufilling, his colleagues, of whoſe ſincerity he had a better opinion, would hold themſelves bound in honor to ſee performed. Mr. Fox alſo ſpoke in reply to various other parts of Mr. Bankes's ſpeech, and to different paſſages of the addreſs, with his cuſtomary power and acuteneſs as a cloſe and brilliant reaſoner, but declared he ſhould neither oppoſe the addreſs, nor offer an amendment.

Governor Johnſton replied to Mr. Fox: He declared, that to him as a plain man, not pretending to eloquence, what the honourable gentleman had ſaid appeared to be a heap of contradictions. He was for giving up independency without reſerve and for nothing to America; but when he came to talk of a general peace, he would allow no ſacrifice, however inadequate to the exchange to be made. The governor ſeverely reprobated the idea of Mr. Fox's avowing his having granted independency, without the concurrence of that houſe, and eſpecially as it was ſitting at that time; and ſo far from agreeing that his Majeſty's expreſſion of perſonal reluctance at being forced into the meaſure, was a fit ſubject of objection; he aſked how that prince was to be formed, who, with ſuch a numerous family as that of our ſovereign, could bear to part ſo large a portion of the poſſeſſions of the crown, without extreme ſorrow and concern. The governor ſaid, he never thought himſelf warranted to diſcuſs what he did know the extent of, but he wiſhed to hear what the terms called proviſional were, and how far they expoſed our trade to American crvizers. He greatly applauded governor Elliott, but he was not content to praiſe Lord Howe ſo highly, as there had been miſtakes committed in the Mediterranean that called for explanation. He pointed out two in particular, and ſaid, if he ſtood alone, he would perſiſt in maintaining that there was not ground for ſuch extravagant praiſe, and that the 27th of July and 20th of October were both inglorious days for this country.

Mr. Secretary Townſhend ſaid, the mover and ſeconder of the addreſs had ſo well and ſo ably ſupported it, that there remained nothing for him to add, nor did it therefore need the very ſtrong ſupport, which he conſidered it to have received from his hon. friend over the way, if he would ſtill permit him to call him ſo. The ſecretary defended Lord Howe, and ſaid, though he could not diſcuſs the minutiæ of the affair, from not being a profeſſional man, he was perſuaded, by the concurrent voice of his whole fleet, and the opinion of our enemies, that the noble Lord acted with ſingular ſkill and bravery. Mr. Townſhend alſo took occaſion to notice the unjuſt ſuſpicions of the ſincerity of a noble Earl then in high office, that noble earl's conduct had been uniformly and invariably conſiſtent; he thought it therefore very hard that unauthenticated and unſupported ſuſpicions ſhould prevail, and added, that they had made the negociation for peace more difficult than it otherwiſe would have been.

Mr. Fox roſe again, and ſaid, if the ſuſpicions of the Earl of Shelburne's ſincerity rendered the negociation difficult, it was a ſtrong reaſon why he was an improper perſon to negociate. The honourable ſecretary had declared, that from every thing he had ſeen, he was confident the noble earl was conſiſtent and uniform. Was he ſure he had ſeen all? When he was in office, he declared he had not ſeen all.

Mr. Keith Stewart explained in what manner the firſt tranſports had paſſed Gibraltar, and declared, that the noble Lord at the head of the fleet had done his utmoſt to bring the enemy to battle.

Governor Johnſton again aroſe, and ſhewed that he had perſonally aſcribed no fault to Lord Howe, but had ſtated two miſtakes. Were there thoſe miſtakes or not?---No anſwer.

Lord North ſpoke next, and in a ſhort exordium, apologized for his riſing to make a few obſervations on what had fallen in the courſe of the day's debate, as well as upon the ſpeech and the addreſs. His Lordſhip ſaid, he meant not to find fault with the ſpeech, to object to the addreſs, nor to propoſe any amendment; on the contrary, that any amendment that might have been propoſed, muſt have been improper, indeed, to have met with his concurrence and ſupport, and that, becauſe, conſidering the purport of the ſpeech, to convey an information to Parliament, that his Majeſty was engaged in a treaty of peace, already far advanced, but that nevertheleſs, in caſe of France's making any very important, unjuſt, or unreaſonable demands of conceſſion from Great-Britain, it was his royal intention, with their aſſiſtance, to carry on the war in the moſt vigorous manner, he thought it a matter of conſequence, and infinitely ſuperior to every other conſideration, for that houſe to go to the feet of the throne unanimouſly with an addreſs, profeſſing in the moſt explicit terms their zeal for the honor of his Majeſty, for the dignity of his Crown, and the juſt rights of his people, and declaring, without reſerve, their readineſs to ſupport his Majeſty with their lives and fortunes in the proſecution of the war, unleſs ſuch a ſafe and honorable peace could be obtained, as his country had an undoubted right to expect, under the circumſtances in which ſhe then ſtood. That his Majeſty's Miniſters had proceeded ſome length in a negociation for peace, was a matter, which, in a general point of view, gave him the higheſt ſatisfaction, his Lordſhip ſaid, he made no ſcruple to acknowledge; peace, he knew enough of the affairs of the country, to be aware, was a matter earneſtly to be ſought after, and well worth attainment; as far therefore as his Majeſty's Miniſters turned their attention towards an object of ſo much importance, without meaning to court their favour, he aſſured them, they ſhould have his ſupport, and he thought every man, who really wiſhed well to his country, ought, at ſuch a criſis, to do his utmoſt to ſtrengthen the hands of government, to forward their efforts, and to render their aims effectual. In the moment, however, that a ſpeedy peace was, and muſt be the general wiſh of that houſe, he begged leave to remind them that we were in a ſtate of actual war, and that every proceeding of Parliament, however, directed towards the furtherance of a treaty of pacification, ought to be grounded on the circumſtances of our being yet at war, ſince the only probable means of bringing that war to a ſafe, a happy, and an honorable iſſue, was to aſſure his Majeſty, and by that aſſurance to convince the world, that the Parliament of Great-Britain were determined to ſtand by their Sovereign, and ſupport him at all hazards, ſooner than accede to any terms of pacification, that were in the leaſt degree diſgraceful or diſhonorable. With regard to the proviſional articles, that had been agreed upon with America, his Lordſhip ſaid, the matter did not appear to him altogether in the ſame point of view, in which it was evident it had ſtruck others. It put us not into any preciſe ſituation either of war or peace, which to him was neither very agreeable, nor very auſpicious.

An honourable gentleman, who had ſpoken early in the debate, had ſaid, that the acceding to the proviſional terms took America off our hands, and left us but three powers, France, Spain, and Holland, to contend with. He wiſhed ſincerely that ſuch might prove to be the fact; but he could not regard it as extremely probable. Impoſſible as it was for him to enter upon a diſcuſſion of terms, with the nature and extent of which his Majeſty's miniſters had not acquainted the houſe, he could not augur in what manner America could be conſidered as no longer engaged in a war with us, when ſhe declared, ſhe could make no definitive peace till France had agreed upon the terms; he was in hopes his Majeſty's miniſters had proceeded with a treaty for a general peace; as that was not the caſe, he feared this country had tied herſelf down to make a conceſſion of conſiderable importance whenever the war ſhould be brought to a concluſion, without having any equivalent conceſſion on the part of any other of the belligerent powers with whom Great-Britain was engaged in hoſtilities. A matter far different in his idea from the deſcription given it, by the honorable gentleman to whom he had alluded, who had called the acknowledgment of the independence of America a matter little ſhort of a preſent peace with America. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the honorable gentleman had complained of the addreſs for the perſonal reluctance which it ſpoke in his Majeſty, on account of his avowal of the independence of America; and another honorable gentleman behind him, had ſaid that monarch muſt be extraordinarily formed, who could at once have forgotten his heirs and his family, and parted with ſo capital a portion of his empire without compunction and ſorrow. He ſaw the matter, his Lordſhip proteſted, in a light extremely different from that in which it had ſtruck both theſe gentlemen. He agreed not by any means with the conſtruction put upon the part of the addreſs in queſtion, by the firſt gentleman who had noticed it; America was not only one of the brighteſt and moſt ſplendid jewels in his Majeſty's crown, but a poſſeſſion the moſt important, the moſt uſeful, and the moſt beneficial of any belonging to Great-Britain. His Majeſty, therefore, could never think

FOR SALE,

GRAND LODGE,

Philadelphia, March 5, 1781.

Bucks County, February 15, 1783.

Several Robberies committed.

John Hart, three [illegible] road, or securing him in any go[illegible] him again, shall be entitled to

of agreeing to the diſmemberment of ſo conſiderable and ſo valuable a part of his dominions, but with the deepeſt regret and the ſincereſt ſorrow; nor was that ſorrow, as the honorable gentleman behind him had conceived, excited by any perſonal or family feelings, though no man living had a more fatherly affection for his children, a truer love of his family, or more of the pureſt ſpirits of humanity about him, than the ſovereign of theſe realms, nor had any man greater reaſon to rejoice in his domeſtic happineſs; but his Majeſty's ſorrow, he was perſuaded, ſprung from a nobler and more diſintereſted ſource. His Majeſty felt like a patriot King,---he felt for his people! he regretted the loſs of America as the loſs of his ſubjects, and, without the ſmalleſt concern for his own perſonal mortification, his feelings were actuated ſolely by a regard for their intereſt, and a regret for the ſevere misfortune his people had ſuffered by ſo capital a calamity!

Conſidering his Majeſty's ſorrow, in that point of view, and in no other, his Lordſhip contended, could it be juſtly conſidered, it was conſonant with the general tenor of his Majeſty's conduct, which had been uniformly parental to his people, and tender to all their diſtreſſes. Before he left the ſituation which he had for ſome time had the honour to hold in his Majeſty's councils, he had not, he owned, thought he ſhould be able to bring the war to a concluſion, without giving up the independence of America, but he had always regarded the conceſſion of it in a very different light, from that in which it had been deſcribed by the honourable gentleman who ſeconded the addreſs. The honourable gentleman had declared, that this country gave up nothing, when they conceded the independence of America, but what America was already in poſſeſſion of, and had obtained by the power of their arms. He, for his part, thought the ſolemn avowal of that independence, on the part of Great-Britain, a very melancholy, a very ſerious, and a very important matter; and he hoped when the time came, that the proviſional terms, upon which it had been conceded, were laid before Parliament, it would appear that adminiſtration had taken care to mark out proper boundaries, agreed upon between Great-Britain and America, ſo that this country might derive ſome advantage from her remaining poſſeſſions on the American continent. Charleſtown, Savannah, and New-York, he took it for granted, were already evacuated; care ought therefore to be taken to prevent the American army from turning its force upon Canada, and if we had tied ourſelves down to certain terms tending towards a peace with America, he hoped ſomething had been done to prevent our having granted more than we obtained, or giving away what we ſhould find we ought not to have parted with. With regard to the enormous ſize of the national debt, undoubtedly it was an object worthy of attention, and the ſooner it was leſſened the better; but no debt, no diſtreſſes ought to induce us to accede to a peace, the terms of which were unreaſonable or improper in our preſent ſituation. It had, he knew, been hinted, that France had made exorbitant and unjuſt demands. In negociating peace, it behoved miniſters not merely to look at our own diſtreſſes; they ought to examine and compare the reſpective ſituations of each country, and from a view of the whole, and a well-digeſted ballance of the ſtate of each, to form the grounds of treaty. The ſucceſs of the laſt campaign had been great and glorious; it was now evident we were nearly, if not quite upon a footing with the enemy at ſea every where.

Without entering minutely into the diſcuſſion of the conduct of the noble Lord lately ſent into the Mediterranean, conſidering the ſpirit and bravery of the French and Spaniſh officers and men, it was evident that the Spaniſh ſhips had ſome internal weakneſs or defect, or a ſuperior force of ſuch enemies would never have avoided battle with one that was inferior. Spain, every body knew, was driven to the laſt extremity to raiſe ſupplies. America had no money; ſhe had tried the paper ſcheme till it had died away, and proved of no avail; ſhe had at laſt been driven to the only probable reſource, and attempted to raiſe money by taxes; that attempt had wholly failed, and France was herſelf greatly diſtreſſed indeed. Holland had proved an inconſiderable enemy, nor was Holland likely to do us much ſerious miſchief.

All theſe circumſtances, therefore, were matters to be taken into the conſideration of our Miniſters, and they were to aſk themſelves, had France a right to be unreaſonable, or was a power, on whom all the expences of continuing the war muſt reſt, if it were continued, to be gratified with terms ſhe had no right whatever to demand, and ſuch as were neither neceſſary nor honorable in us to concede? With reſpect to Gibraltar, he was not one of thoſe who thought it beyond all price. There certainly might be a bargain made worth its value, but there would be infinite difficulty in aſcertaining an equivalent. It was of more value to Spain than to us, and if ſold, it ought to be well paid for. It had been proved to be impregnable. In that quality, therefore, nothing that could be given in exchange could be found equal to it. It was confeſſedly the firſt object of the King of Spain, who would ſcarcely think any thing too much for its purchaſe. If it was to come to market therefore, theſe facts ſhould be regarded, and never loſt ſight of. We ſhould recollect alſo, how we ſtood on the ſcore of loſs and acquiſition by the war. France had taken ſome of our iſlands, and we had got the whole of the Newfoundland fiſhery and the iſland of St. Lucia; an iſland in the eyes of France, of more importance than all the reſt of the Weſt-India iſlands put together. He did not imagine, his Lordſhip ſaid, that France would make peace on the terms of uti poſſidetis, but he inſiſted upon it, that after a ſucceſsful campaign, and after obtaining greater advantages, than we had gained the whole war, we ought not to give way to any unreaſonable demand whatever. An honorable gentleman, his Lordſhip obſerved, had talked very triumphantly of the fine ſtate of our navy, and the vigorous exertions of the preſent naval adminiſtration, to which alone he imputed ſo fortunante a circumſtance. He begged leave to remind the Houſe, that the 12th of April was the day, on which Lord Rodney gained the moſt glorious victory that had crowned our naval arms this war. That his fleet was ſuperior to the enemy; that he took 8 of their ſhips; that 9 had ſince been ſent home to Europe to be repaired; that 12 more were in Boſton bay repairing; ſo that we were ſtill greatly ſuperior to the enemy in the Weſt-Indies. Nearly about the 12th of April, the honorable gentleman was employing his oratory, in ſtating to that Houſe the deplorable and wretched condition of our navy; that he had now ſaid, that his deſcription of its bad ſtate, at that time, fell far ſhort of what he felt it to be, but that it was at this moment in a moſt glorious condition. Ships, his Lordſhip obſerved, could not ſpring up like muſhrooms under our feet. If therefore, the navy was ſo bad in April, and in ſo excellent a condition now, it muſt be owing to the quantity of ſtores and preparations got ready for the campaign of the paſt ſummer, by his noble friend, lately at the head of the admiralty, of whoſe abilities, aſſiduity, and zeal for the ſervice he had long been convinced. He might now therefore ſay to the preſent naval Alexander, "Your ſucceſſes have been glorious and triumphant, but you conquered with the forces of Philip."

His Lordſhip dwelt for ſome time on the mode of ſettling terms with America, and ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon it, that it behoved the gratitude, the generoſity, and the charity of this country to take care, that an adequate proviſion was made for the ſafety and property of thoſe perſons, who from motives of loyalty to the perſon of his Majeſty, and from motives of regard for this country, had ſet their all at ſtake to ſupport government in the war, and to aſſiſt Great-Britain in her endeavours to recover America. He gave miniſters alſo his opinion in terms of great energy, upon the conduct that ought to be held in negociating a peace with France at this criſis. He obſerved it had been ſuggeſted that ſome difficulties had ariſen in conſequence of certain ſuſpicions entertained of the ſincerity of a noble earl high in office. If the fact were ſo, if the treaty were managed with proper ſpirit, it could be of no conſequence. He adviſed miniſters to act with firmneſs and ſpirit; he bid them ſay to the Commiſſioners of France, "talk not to us of this, or that individual, we treat for the Britiſh nation. However we may have our internal ſtruggles for power, and our differences upon ſpeculative points, with regard to regulations of reform at home, we are agreed as one man with regard to you, and we treat with you on that ground, and on that ground only." His Lordſhip added, that he himſelf, and he hoped, ſituated as we now were, every man conſidered a domeſtic opponent, however virulent, however ſevere, however formidable, as his boſom friend, in compariſon with the man, be he either Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutchman or even American, who drew his ſword againſt this country. That till that ſword was ſheathed, he ſhould hold that man his bittereſt foe, and treat him accordingly. That it was by ſuch conduct only, we could reaſonably hope for a peace, at once ſafe, laſting and honorable. He hoped, therefore, miniſters would liſten to no extravagant demands of ceſſion and ſacrifice, declaring, that though after a war, that had been on the whole rather unfortunate and calamitous, we could not expect to make as good a peace as we had a right to inſiſt on at the end of a war replete with glorious ſucceſſes, that nevertheleſs, armed as we now were, we had every thing to look for from the valour and ſkill of our Admirals and Captains, and the bravery and zeal of our ſailors and ſoldiers, and therefore were under no neceſſity of making mean and diſgraceful conceſſions. His Lordſhip alſo made ſeveral remarks on the different paſſages of the ſpeech and addreſs, and declared that he had never conſidered avowing the independence of America as a thing good for England, though he was of opinion, that after parliament had ordered it to be conceded, a miniſter was bound to grant it. On this ground he juſtified the Earl of Shelburne, declaring that he had not ſet the ſun of Great-Britain, but that parliament had been the magician and the wizzard that had conjured it down.

His Lordſhip alſo noticed what Mr. Fox had ſaid reſpecting his ideas of the legality of ſubſcribing ſums for the uſe of government. He quoted Hardwicke, to prove that that lawyer had deciſively declared it was perfectly legal: His Lordſhip added, that he had ever thought ſo, but at the ſame time he agreed that the expenditure ought to be accounted for to that Houſe, as much as the expenditure of any other public money. He laughed at the idea of calling it ſhip money, and ſhewed that what had been formerly ſo termed was not illegal, becauſe of its application to the building of ſhips, but becauſe it had been forced from the ſubject by the Privy Council, without the conſent and concurrence of that Houſe. He explained alſo the nature of what had been falſely termed benevolences, but declared that voluntary gifts to government, ſuch as one he had heard mentioned, though from its ſize it might remain unexampled in a century, did the donor the higheſt honour, and might be productive of the beſt conſequences, as all public ſubſcriptions of individuals ever were. To prove this, his Lordſhip inſtanced the caſe of France, after their treaty of Gertruyedenberg, and ſaid it might happen that the government of this country, in conſequence of extraordinary calamity and ill ſucceſs, ſhould find itſelf obliged to apply to the people, in which caſe the liberal ſubſcription of the higher gentry would operate moſt beneficially, by cauſing the poorer ranks of the people to bear with chearfulneſs the burthens neceſſarily impoſed upon them. For theſe reaſons, his Lordſhip ſaid, he hoped that no notions of refined ſpeculation upon the conſtitutionality of the practice would be dwelt and reaſoned upon, ſince it could anſwer no good end, but might damp that noble ſpirit of generous and hearty ſupport of government, which, by ſhewing that the people were zealous in the cauſe of their country, was the beſt means of convincing our enemies of the little ground there was for them to hope by perſeverance to drive us into humiliation and deſpondency.

After deſcanting on theſe and a great variety of other important particulars, with infinite clearneſs, and more than even his ordinary ſhare of ability, his Lordſhip deſired that, in not oppoſing the addreſs, he might not be hereafter deemed liable to the charge of having, by his aſſent that day, precluded himſelf from objecting to the particulars of the proviſional terms with America, ſhould they, when laid before the houſe, appear to him to be objectionable; and having enforced this deſire in ſuch an explicit manner as rendered it impoſſible for him to be miſunderſtood, his Lordſhip concluded with again earneſtly recommending that houſe to be unanimous on the preſent occaſion, in order to convince our enemies that nothing but an honorable peace ſhould prevent a vigorous continuancce of the war on the part of Great-Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a long and able ſpeech, aſſerted the fair and honorable intentions of Miniſters. He declared, they deſired not to enſnare any one man, or tie him down to more than the addreſs, on the face of it expreſſed. He owned the principles on which adminiſtration were proceeding were laid down at the time of Mr. Fox's being in office, and that Miniſters were now purſuing the ſyſtem, of which the ſpeech of that day was a detail. He ſaid, he felt Mr. Fox's laying in his claim to a ſhare of the merit as a compliment, and that he would, with his leave, parody the two ludicrous lines he had quoted:

You've given us noble praiſe; but in your nature's ſpight,
You hoped to find us wrong, but ſee we're clearly right.

Mr. Pitt with great ſolemnity proteſted, as a man of honour, he would never be a party to a profeſſion which he did not expect to ſee fulfilled, nor league with thoſe who profeſſed more than they intended to perform. In anſwer to what had been ſaid by Lord North and others, of the difficulty of ſpeaking to proviſional terms until laid fully before the houſe, Mr. Pitt ſaid, he truſted the noble lord, who had ſo ably and ſo juſtly adviſed miniſters what to do in the preſent criſis, and every other man of candour preſent would admit, that it was not unreaſonable to expect that a few days might paſs before they would be ripe for communication.

Mr. Burke accuſed Lord Shelburne with expreſly laying the blame of granting the independency of America on parliament, in the words of the ſpeech. He alſo charged Mr. Pitt with acrimony, and ſaid he would exerciſe an old man's right and give him a leſſon. He then entered upon an examination of the Chancellor of the exchequer's ſpeech, and cenſured various parts of it.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey delivered a ſtrong panegyrick on Lord Shelburne, grounding his praiſe on the uniform tenor of the noble earl's conduct from the commencement of the American war.

General Smith ſaid a few words relative to that part of the ſpeech which referred to India, and then, it being Ten o'clock, the addreſs was read and agreed to.

OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

MARCH. 1783. THE NUMB. 2754.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the river Schuylkill and Perkiomen, 23 miles from Philadelphia, and is well ſituated for health, profit, and pleaſure; the land is high, the aſpect ſouth, the country abounding with moſt ſorts of game and fiſh, and in a ſocial neighbourhood, good for marketing; containing 302 acres, one third timbered, a good proportion of watered meadow, and a large addition of ground may be appropriated to that uſe. The arable land is good in quality, and has moſt of it been limed from 50 to 100 buſhels the acre; there is water in the drieſt ſeaſons in all the fields, except one; a large lime-kiln, and a ſhare of a ſhad-fiſhery on the place; a merchant-mill, and the moſt neceſſary tradeſmen adjoining the premiſes. The houſe is almoſt new, ſituated on an eminence nearly central, commanding a full view of the farm, and an extenſive proſpect of hilly country; it is 45 feet in length, and 35 feet wide, with eight feet entries on each floor through the middle; it is built with the beſt ſtone, lime and ſand, with a cedar roof, completely finiſhed by Philadelphia workmen, and is well calculated to accommodate a large genteel family; there are two ſtair-caſes, good garrets, and cellars, in one of which is the kitchen, but intended for a dairy, as the water is conveyed through it; a pump at the door, a ſtone ſmoke and hog-houſe, a large garden well manured and fenced, and a graſs lot round the whole, a large orchard, and a young one of grafted fruit, containing 200 trees; the barn is built of the ſame materials as the houſe, 65 feet by 35, with ſtables underneath, and is inferior to no building of its ſize, one of the bays has held 1000 buſhels of wheat in the ſtraw; there are a cow and carriage-houſe adjoining. The above deſcribed plantation is calculated in every reſpect for a gentleman's country retreat, and is compleat for a farmer to make a livelihood, by raiſing grain and going to market, the land being moſt excellent for paſture.

The terms of ſale may be either caſh, bills of exchange, or it will be exchanged for an intereſt in Philadelphia, or the payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, upon his giving ſecurity. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and indiſputable title made. For further particulars enquire of JEREMIAH WARDER, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

¶ JAMES VAUX.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the door of the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of Black-Horſe-Alley, on Wedneſday, the 26th February, A ſtrawberry roan HORSE, with a ſtar in his face, 14 and an half hands high, riſing four years old, having neither ſaddle or bridle on. Whoever has taken up ſaid horſe, or will give information ſo that he be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by † WILLIAM POLLARD.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of Adam Heilman, late of Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that they may be paid, by JOHN HEILMAN,) Executors.

March 4. † HENRY HEILMAN,)

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, on the 25th of December laſt, a likely young Negroe man, named CUFF, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ſcarlet coat, full trimmed, a lightiſh coloured jacket, buckſkin breeches, and blue yarn ſtockings. Said Negroe is an active fellow with horſes, has been uſed to driving a carriage and tending race horſes; it is moſt likely he will incline to fall into that employ or tending a ſtable, as he has been ſeen in Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending ſaid Negroe and delivering him to the ſubſcriber, or to John Hart, three miles from Philadelphia, on the old York road, or ſecuring him in any goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ WILLIAM HART.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and two LOTS, the corner of Hamilton and Northampton-ſtreets, in Eaſton; one large two ſtory ſtone Ditto, 62 feet front, and one Lot in Northampton-ſtreet, one ſtone Stere-houſe, 40 by 20 feet, and a Proprietary Lot adjoining the laſt mentioned, and one ſmall Houſe and Lot; the whole of the lots are 60 feet front, and 220 feet deep; deeds for the two firſt mentioned houſes and three lots, and a ſheriff's deed for the laſt; one Houſe and Lot in the centre of the town of Northampton, a Deed for half of a two ſtory ſtone Houſe in Phi ipſburgh, New-Jerſey; 40 acres Land near Nazareth, one half of 100 acres Land, in company with the late Lewis Gordon, Eſq; in Mount-Bethel townſhip, 12 miles from Eaſton; 182 acres of Land, 7 miles over the blue mountains, on which is a good mill ſeat, a large ſtream of water (called M'Michael's creek) running through the centre; 80 acres Woodland, deeded; 190 acres large pine timber Ditto, at Sheholey; 80 acres improved Ditto, in Mount-Bethel, on which 30 acres of meadow may be made.

For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſton, Northampton county, Pennſylvania, who requeſts that all thoſe who are indebted to him, either by bond, note or book debt, may make immediate payment, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs. MYER HART.

Eaſton, March 6, 1783. ¶

ABSCONDED from his bail, on the 6th of this inſtant March, a certain JAMES CASKEY, a carpenter by trade, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlim made, and has a high noſe; wore brown clothes when he abſconded, but commonly wears light coloured clothes; his place of reſidence is Wilmington, but went away from his bail in Philadelphia. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Caſkey, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN STEWART, living in Southwark.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off. †

RAN AWAY, on the 27th of January laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Greenwich townſhip, Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, a luſty lad, about 20 years of age, named WILLIAM BURK. Whoever ſecures ſaid lad ſhall receive SIX-PENCE reward, but no charges.

March 1783. ¶ GABRIEL DAVIS.

GRAND LODGE,

Philadelphia, March 5, 1783.

THE Quarterly Communication of the GRAND LODGE of Pennſylvania will be held at the Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley, in this City, on Monday, the 31ſt inſtant, at 10 o'Clock A. M. at which Time the Officers of the ſeveral Lodges, holding Warrants under the Juriſdiction of this Grand Lodge, are requeſted punctually to attend.

By Order of the R. W. Grand Maſter,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. Deputy Grand Sec'y.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH JOHNSTON, late of Blockley, deceaſed, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is properly authoriſed by the Adminiſtratrix to ſettle the accounts of the deceaſed; and all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in for payment. ¶ ISAAC WARNER.

Blockley, February 1783.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, *March* 7, 1783. A. M.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Roth, reported a bill, entituled "An Act for "confirming the eſtate of George Roth in certain lands, ſome "of the title deeds being loſt," which was read the firſt time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That the ſaid George Roth give notice thereof in the public news-papers of this city.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. SHALLUS, Aſſiſtant Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

THE above named George Roth begs leave to inform the public, that by ſome accident he has loſt the title deeds to his plantation and five ſeveral tracts of land, ſituate partly in Marlborough and partly in Upper Hanover townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining each other, and containing in the whole 192 acres and 134 perches, and are bounded by the lands of Philip Mood, Peter Heiſt, Philip Reed, George Michael Rieder, Adam Hillegas, Leonard Thomas and Jacob Shaffer, and that he, by his humble petition, applied to the honourable the Houſe in General Aſſembly of this State, praying the ſaid Aſſembly to paſs an act for confirming to him his eſtate in the premiſes; whereupon the ſaid honourable Houſe was pleaſed to paſs the above reſolve; and in purſuance of the ſaid reſolve, the ſaid George Roth gives notice thereof accordingly: And if any perſon or perſons have any objections why the ſaid bill ſhould not paſs into a law, they are deſired forthwith to make them known. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Richmond, commonly called Point-no-Point, containing 56 acres or thereabouts, 22 of which is excellent meadow; there is on ſaid place two large bearing orchards of excellent grafted apple trees, a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, a well of good water. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH LYNN, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶ *March* 10, 1783.

March 1, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Peirſol, late of Weſt Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, Executor to ſaid eſtate, &c.

And likewiſe all perſons indebted to Alice Peirſol, widow, and relict of ſaid John Peirſol, either by bond, bill, note or book accounts, or any other contract whatſoever, are deſired to come and diſcharge the ſame without further notice.

All perſons that have any demands againſt the aforeſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettlement made, by ¶

JOSEPH TRAGO, Attorney at law for ſaid widow.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 25th Inſtant,

THAT valuable and well-accuſtomed TAVERN at the Croſs-Roads, Cheſter county, with the plantation belonging to it. For terms, apply to the Subſcriber, near the premiſes.

Croſs-Roads, March 6, 1783. ¶ JAMES JOHNSTON.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of April,

THAT moſt valuable FARM, whereon Mrs. Harman now lives, in Upper Darby, Cheſter county, containing about 230 acres of land, by the ſhares, and has every conveniency that is requiſite for a farmer. For terms, apply to ſaid Mrs. Harman, on the premiſes. ¶

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on

Wedneſday, the 26th inſtant, at Two o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Irwin's, at the ſign of the White Horſe, on the road leading from Darby to Cheſter,

TWO LOTS of EMBANKED MEADOW, one containing upwards of 7, the other upwards of 8 acres, ſituated, lying and being on Tinicum Iſland, near the ferry, adjoining meadows of Samuel and Iſaac Levis, Eliſha Price, Eſq; Joſeph Taylor, deceaſed, and Darby creek, where ſhallops may lay at a landing on each lot, and load hay for Philadelphia or elſewhere. They will be ſold ſeparate. The purchaſer or purchaſers, paying one third of the money down, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. An indiſputable title will be made by

Philad. March 8, 1783. ¶ JAMES HUNTER, and JAMES STERLING.

To be RENTED for one Year,

From the firſt of April, 1783.

THE Farm, called GRÆME-PARK, 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 550 acres, a proper proportion of woodland, arable and meadow; a large ſtone farm-houſe, barn, cow-houſe, milk-houſe and other conveniences. For other particulars, apply to Mr. GEORGE MEADE, in Philadelphia, or ELIZABETH FERGUSON, living contiguous to the premiſes. The tenant to pay the taxes. One third of the rent will be taken in good produce on the ſpot.

No perſon need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of May next,

A TAN-YARD, in the Northern Liberties, fronting on Long-Lane, and adjoining the tan-yard of John Waggoner, late the property of William Bettle, deceaſed; the lot is 100 feet front on ſaid lane, and 200 feet deep, with the following buildings erected thereon, viz. a large bark-houſe, a mill-houſe, currying ſhop and team-houſe, alſo a ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, with a loft over the whole for hay, with a ſufficient number of pitts for carrying on the tanning buſineſs extenſively. The Premiſes are ſubject to a ground-rent of Three Shillings and Six-pence per foot.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Samuel Bettle, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, or Joſeph Howell, in Church-Alley, who requeſts all perſons indebted to the eſtate above mentioned to be ſpeedy in paying the ſame, as they are under a neceſſity of making a final ſettlement of the eſtate, agreeable to the laſt will of the teſtator.

N. B. Should the above premiſes not be ſold before the 5th of April next, they will then be ſold by John Bayard, Auctioneer, at public vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, at ſix o'clock in the evening.

SAMUEL BETTLE,
¶ JOSEPH HOWELL.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the third day of April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying and ſituate in Willingborough townſhip, in Burlington county, and State of New-Jerſey, joining Rancocas creek, near Kimble's Ferry, containing 163 acres, 15 acres of which is meadow, about 70 acres of woodland, and the reſt cleared land. There are on the premiſes, a new two ſtory brick houſe, two rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the whole, a pump of good water near the door; likewiſe a good barn and ſtables, and a good orchard. Late the property of Caleb Fenimore, deceaſed. The vendue to begin at two o'clock, where attendance will be given, by

March 8. † JOHN FENIMORE, Executor.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Tueſday, the firſt day of April next, on the premiſes, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Ulrick Fryhoffer, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about ten miles from the city, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Newtown, containing 21 acres of land, whereon is a log dwelling-houſe, a barn and ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring of good water near the door, one acre of meadow, about three acres of woodland, and about 20 apple trees. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by ¶ JOHN FRYHOFFER, Executor.

Whitpain Townſhip, March 11, 1783.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, the tenth day of March inſtant, will be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th inſtant, at ten o'clock, on the premiſes, in Whitpain townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, a Plantation and tract of Land, containing 75 acres, of which 35 acres excellent woodland, five acres good watered meadow, and more may eaſily be made; there are on the premiſes a good log houſe, barn and ſtables, a good orchard of about 100 apple-trees; late the real eſtate of Thomas Hallowell, deceaſed.

¶ MARY STONE, Adminiſtratrix.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county,

The Horſe PACOLET,

COMPLEAT for covering, five years old this ſpring, a dark cheſnut brown, with a ſtar and ſnip, and one white foot, near 16 hands high, ſhews much of the blood, and equals in carriage, courage, and gaits any in the parts; his grand-ſire was the full-blooded imported horſe PACKOLET. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

March 5, 1783. ¶ SAMUEL BRIGGS.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED,

TO BE SOLD BY
DESHLER and *ROBERTS*,
In MARKET-STREET. ¶

WHITE LEAD Manufactured,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THE ſubſcriber in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of his Excellency General Waſhington, allowed by the beſt judges in this city to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe: likewiſe White Lead, red and yellow Oaker ground in oil in jars and kegs, from a half dozen to 50 weight, boiled Oil, Paint Bruſhes, Lead Aſhes, &c.

Alſo, A HOUSE and LOT ſituate on Cheſnut-hill, 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing between 11 and 12 acres, the whole orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogſheads of cyder has been made in a ſeaſon; it is very ſuitable for a public houſe, ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; it is at preſent occupied as a tavern, and known by the ſign of the Bonny Jockey; but laſt year the Green Tree: there is beſides the large houſe a one ſtory dwelling, a two ſtory ſtone building, which may with a very ſmall expence be converted into a dweiling, a large ſtone ſtable with a chair or carriage houſe and ſheds; two wells of the beſt water, in the one a pump, a good cyder preſs and mill, and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good fence. The purchaſer paying about one third of the money, may have a conſiderable time for the payment of the remainder.

January 2, JOHN BIDDIS.

N. B. Pig Lead will be taken for part or the whole. ¶

Philadelphia, January 1, 1783.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber hath applied to the General Aſſembly of this State for leave to bring in a bill, to be enacted into a law, for compleating his title to a certain houſe and lot of land, ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, deficient by the loſs of a deed of gift from Nicholas Caſſell to Mary Comron, for the ſame houſe and lot in fee. All perſons pretending any claim to the ſaid eſtate, are hereby required to take notice of the ſaid application, that they may object to the grant of the ſame, ſhould they think it improper. ABRAHAM COMRON, for himſelf and his ſiſter Rebecca Engliſh.

For the PENSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

"*'Twill be recorded for a* precedent,
"*And many an error, by the* same example,
"*Will* rush into the State."
SHAKESPEARE.

IT is with diffidence I publish my sentiments on a vote of the present house of Assembly of Pennsylvania, which has, in the course of a few days, been twice put, and each time differently determined, and by the majority of a single voice. I doubt not, the house is composed of gentlemen who are possessed of the great qualities requisite for governing *a free and sensible people*, and that in all their deliberations they have the *public happiness* in view. They have great powers derived from the constitution, but they are neither *omnipotent* nor *infallible*; and if, in any instance, they either exceed their authority or are mistaken, and shall be convinced of it, I rest assured, from their characters, that so far from esteeming it a *reflection*, they will esteem it an *honor* to *retract*. Under this perswasion I will venture a few remarks on this important vote, which, in my opinion, has a tendency to overturn the whole system of government; they shall be made with that *decorum* and *temper*, which ought to be used on all such occasions, and which alone can promise any public good. I do not know even the names of the gentlemen who have voted on the one side or the other of the question, nor do I believe that I have a single enemy in the house, and therefore my animadversions, tho' they may be expressed with *firmness* and *fervency*, will not be imputed to any personal animosities, or any thing else than to a desire of promoting the public weal.

The votes referred to are as follow:

In General Assembly, Wednesday, February 26, 1783.

"Whereas sundry petitions against justices of the peace are now before the house, charging them with divers offences in the execution of their offices:

"*Resolved*, That there be no further proceedings on said petitions, until a trial at law shall be had against the said justices, for the offences charged to have been committed by them.---*Carried in the affirmative.*

Saturday, March 1, 1783.

"Agreeable to the order of the day, the house went into the consideration of their resolution passed February 26, when the following amendment was moved:

"*Resolved*, That all further proceedings on the petitions against said justices be stayed, so far only as they are charged with offences indictable in courts of law, until they shall be tried for said offences by a jury of their county.---*Carried in the negative.*"

Whether the last decision is right or wrong must depend upon the constitution, or original compact of the people of Pennsylvania.

By this compact, the people agreed to be governed by an assembly of the representatives of the freemen of the state, by a President and Council, and by Courts of Justice. The first is the Supreme Legislative, the second the Supreme Executive, and the third the Supreme Judicial Power: These three powers are to be independent, controlling and controlled by each other. The Judicial Power is to be derived from the people either immediately, or mediately through the President and Council. The *Justices of the Peace* are to be elected immediately by the *freeholders*, to wit, two for each district, &c. one of whom is to be commissioned by the President in Council for seven years, "removeable for misconduct by the General Assembly,"

The majority of the Assembly present at the last vote contend, that they have a right to determine judicially, whether any Justice of the Peace has misconducted himself; and, being satisfied that he has, to remove him from office, without any other trial. If this is so, then they have the same right with respect to every Judge of the Supreme Court. The consequence of which will be, that the whole Judicial Power will depend upon the General Assembly for a continuance of their commissions; and if the late Assembly are right, the Judges of the Supreme Court, as well as the President and Supreme Executive Council, are dependent upon them also for their salaries and wages: and thus the Executive and Judicial Powers will be swallowed up by the Legislative. If this is the real condition of the government of Pennsylvania, the people are miserable indeed. But let us examine whether this is a reasonable and just construction of the constitution, and for this purpose compare several sections of the *plan* or *frame* of government together, and consider the scope of the whole.

By the 22d section, "Every officer of state, whether *judicial* or *executive*, shall be liable to be *impeached* by the General Assembly, either when in office, or after his removal, for mal-administration: All impeachments shall be before the President or Vice-President and Council, *who shall hear and determine the same.*" By the 23d section, "The Judges of the Supreme Court shall have *fixed* salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removeable for *misbehaviour* at any time by the General Assembly." By the 25th section, "Trial shall be by Jury as heretofore." The 30th section, respecting Justices of the Peace, has been mentioned before, "they are removeable for *misconduct* by the General Assembly." And by the 34th section, "The Registers for the Probates of Wills and Recorders of Deeds are to be appointed by the General Assembly, *removeable at their pleasure*, and to be commissioned by the President and Council."

From these quotations it appears, that the General Assembly may *impeach*, that is, accuse and prosecute, any judicial officer for mal-administration before the Council, *who are to hear and determine the same.* Now, if the Assembly can themselves *hear and determine it*, why did the convention authorize them to *impeach* for it before the Council: this would certainly have been not only useless, but troublesome, expensive and dilatory, and for these reasons never be practised. The *Council* are expressly impowered *to hear and determine the charge*, and no such jurisdiction is given to the Assembly in any part of the plan of government. On the contrary, in the 8th section, in which their powers are particularly enumerated, they are only authorized to *impeach*, not to try, state-criminals. Hence it seems manifest, that it was not the intention of the convention to give any judicial powers whatsoever to the Assembly in cases of this sort, but to preserve the three great branches of government entirely separate and distinct. Perhaps it may be said, that by the 22d section an officer may be impeached, after his removal, for mal-administration; which implies, that he may be *first removed* by the General Assembly, and afterwards *impeached*. In answer, I would observe, that the words "after his removal" may be satisfied, by alledging the meaning to be, after his removal, by the effluxion of his term of office; or it may be applied to the officers appointed by the Council or Assembly *during pleasure*, and according to such pleasure removed, which is the tenure of many of the civil officers. To evidence this more fully, if the General Assembly were first to remove a justice of the peace for misbehaviour, and afterwards to impeach him, and he should be acquitted; then it must follow, that either the Assembly or Council had given an erroneous judgment, and the party accused would be found both innocent and guilty, without a possibility of reversing either judgment; and, if ever so innocent, he must lose his office, for neither the Council nor the Assembly, nor both of them together, could reinstate him. But what will be made of the 9th section of the Bill of Rights, "that in *all prosecutions* for *criminal offences* a man hath a right to a public trial by an impartial *jury of the country*," &c. And of the 25th before cited, "trials by jury shall be as heretofore." Misconduct in office by a Justice of the Peace is criminal, and was always heretofore triable by a jury; and it will not be contented, that any House of Assembly heretofore ever assumed the power of trying any person for any crime whatsoever, excepting a contempt.

Having considered the several sections of the constitution, which more particularly affect the vote in question, I will take notice of a few of the consequences which necessarily follow this assumed power of the Assembly.

There are near two hundred Justices of the Peace in the State, and every judgment given by them may possibly displease the losing party. Such persons combine together, and complain of the Justice to the Members of Assembly for their county, who are dependent upon their votes in some degree for their seats; the members listen to the complaints and promise redress; besides some of them may be fond enough of the power, and of exercising it against a Justice of the Peace, who may not have thought them the most suitable men to represent the county, and accordingly used his influence against them. The House meets, the petition is exhibited against the Justice, referred to the members for his county, who report against him, and he is removed from his office.

Here let me pause and make a few observations. In this process there appears to be so great a bias against the Justice, that it is scarcely possible he can escape punishment; for the same persons may be the accusers, witnesses, judges and executioners in the cause, without the intervention of any other power; and if the Justice is not removed, the members for the county may lose their seats at the next election. But was it the intention of the convention, that the legislative power should be employed in such business at the expence of near sixty pounds a day the whole year round? I say the whole year round; for I aver, if they do not make quick work indeed with the Justices, the complaints will be so numerous, owing to restless spirits, that the whole year will not be sufficient for the careful examination of the witnesses, the candid and full hearing of the parties, and the cool and impartial determinations of the causes. Notwithstanding all this, the Justice may be acquitted; and if he is, what recompence is he to receive for his uneasiness of mind, loss of time and great expences? He may be obliged to attend the House in Philadelphia at the distance of three hundred miles from his habitation, and no man can tell the length of time that may be consumed in the inquiry and decision: besides, who is to pay the costs of the witnesses, serjeant at arms &c. &c.? This must be answered by some other gentleman.

Let us view this matter in another light. If it should be thought by some, that the *words* of the 30th section will bear out the majority in their vote, yet the House can only remove the Justice of *peace* from office, not the Justice of the *common pleas* and *orphans* courts. Although the same persons hold these several commissions, there is no power given to the Assembly by any part of the constitution to intermeddle with them; of course the person removed by them will still remain in great trust. I am answered, if the President and Council do not remove him from these offices, after his removal from the office of a Justice of the Peace, the Assembly will withdraw or at least lessen their salaries and wages. Will they do so? A word or two on this head at another time. At present, I will only crave attention to the duration of the commission, to wit, for *seven years*. It is evident therefore the President and Council cannot remove any man from these offices, until convicted at common law, or on an impeachment, of a misbehaviour in office, unless by their *plenitude of power*, which has not hitherto been exercised or desired. Suppose further, that the Justice of Peace will not submit to this decision, and shall continue to exercise his office as before, and is obeyed as usual, or upon a trial, arising incidentally or even directly, respecting his authority, courts and juries should determine in his favor; where then would be the dignity and power of the House? If they should pass votes of contempt, how will they be carried into execution? All the *freeholders* in the State rise up, and say, *we* have the *exclusive right*, by the original compact, to choose our own Justices of the Peace, and we have not delegated the power of removing them, until they are convicted of *misconduct* by a jury of the country, or on an impeachment; in such a case, and in such only, the Assembly may remove them; and even then, if we think them innocent, we will re-elect them. This misconduct must be in the exercise of their office; for if they are convicted of any other offence, which bears no relation to their office, they ought to suffer the punishment prescribed by law, but no additional one can be inflicted; neither can they be punished for an *error in judgment*, because there is no law, precedent, or reason, for such a proceeding. And suppose the whole executive and judicial powers should join in opinion with the *minority* of the House, I am apt to believe their influence in the State would overpower *so small a majority*.

The Convention have wisely provided, that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be free from all bias, or suspicion thereof, in the decision of every cause; and for that purpose have declared, that they should have *fixed* salaries, and hold their commissions for seven years, if they so long behave themselves well. Though they did not mention by whom or how these salaries were to be fixed, it belonged of course to those who should hold the purse-strings; and accordingly the first General Assembly early in March 1777, and many months before any Judge was commissioned, fixed their annual salaries by a *vote*: Another Assembly, by a *law*, enacted that their salaries should be paid to them quarterly on their own draughts on the Treasurer of the state. The commissions were issued in the form above-mentioned, agreeable to the constitution. But the last Assembly have *lessened* these salaries, and many of the members have declared on the minutes, "that they had no authority to restrain future Assemblies from repealing, altering or amending their acts," thereby holding out an opinion, that any future Assembly could still *diminish* them. It seems strange, that the difference between a ministerial and a legislative act should not be discerned, and between an act of the Convention and that of the Assembly. The *Convention* made the law, that these salaries should be fixed; and the persons who were to do it, though not expressly designated, yet, from the nature of the business, were to be the *first General Assembly*; *they* executed the *authority*, and from that moment *it* was so far *determined*, that the salaries could not be *diminished* by any succeeding Assembly; the Judges then held their salaries under the constitution, and not under the Legislature; the intention of the Convention was compleated. I have said, that they could not be *lessened* by the assembly, though they may by a new Convention; because reason bespeaks, and such has been the opinion and practice of the British Parliament, that when, by the great influx of specie, money becomes depreciated, or, by additional duties imposed upon the Judges, their burthen is increased, their salaries not only *may*, but *ought* to be *enlarged*. If therefore the vote under consideration should prevail, it must follow, that the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature are dependent upon the Assembly for the time being, both for their *commissions* and *salaries*, and the *Judicial Power is but an empty name*. But surely our Judges ought to be under no bias or apprehension whatsoever in deciding any cause according to their consciences, even for a *poor labourer* against the most *popular* and *potent leader* in the Assembly; they ought not in judgment to be respecters of persons, but to hear both parties equally, the small as well as the great, without risquing in the least degree their commissions or their salaries; and none but wicked men can wish the contrary.

Let it be remembered, that one of the reasons assigned by Congress for the declaration of Independence was, "that the King of Great-Britain had made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries." And that the evil is the same, whether they are thus dependent on the *will* of one man, or of one body of men.

It will not be sufficient for the Assembly to *vote*, "that they have the right," and to conclude, "therefore they have it." They are a *limited Legislature*, and have no power "to add to, alter, abolish or infringe any part of the constitution." Where any section or sentence of the constitution will bear two constructions, that, which will be attended with the least evil, or productive of the most good, should be adopted. The wisest Legislators have always kept great constitutional questions out of sight as much as possible; it were to be wished, that the present General Assembly had pursued this rule on the occasion which has given rise to this essay.

The Supreme Court is the guardian of the morals of the commonwealth; it has a peculiar jurisdiction, not only over all capital offences, but also over all other misdemeanors of a public nature, tending either to a breach of the peace, or to oppression or faction, or *any manner of misgovernment*; and it is expresly authorized "to examine, correct and punish the contempts, omissions and neglects, favours, corruptions and defaults, *of all or any of the Justices of the Peace*, Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks and other officers, within the respective counties of the state:" There can be no occasion therefore to wrest and torture words, for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the General Assembly over Justices of the Peace.

I shall make no remarks upon the *same* question being put *twice* during the *same* session, but that such a precedent is not to be found in the Journals of the Lords or Commons of Great-Britain, that it is unparliamentary, indecisive, and inconsistent with reason and common sense, and therefore the last vote must be void.

To conclude: I flatter myself, it is by this time manifest to every unprejudiced understanding, that the General Assembly have no power to try and convict any judicial officer---that the obvious intention of the convention is against them---that if the *letter* instead of the *spirit* of the constitution is regarded, it will not support their claim---that this assumed jurisdiction is unnecessary, inexpedient, dangerous, fraught with mischief, and a violation of the original compact; and that therefore it cannot be submitted to, while there is any wisdom, liberty or virtue among the people.

March 8, 1783. JURISPERITUS.

PATENTED LANDS,
Mostly of the best quality,
TO BE SOLD,

On reasonable terms, and on easy payments to those who may require time. The situation and quality of said lands are briefly described, as follows:

1262 ACRES, on the waters of the Frankstown Branch of Juniata, and near that town, the upland is of an excellent quality, accommodated with a considerable proportion of good bottom for meadow; there is a grist-mill and a number of settlements near and adjoining.

3608 acres, in Morrison's Cove, being from 15 to 20 miles from the county town of Bedford, the upland is in general very good, with much valuable meadow ground; the whole lying on waters leading into the river Juniata.

487¾ acres, on Shover's run, about 6 or 8 miles from the town of Bedford, and includes a large quantity of good meadow ground.

176½ acres, within one mile and a half of Bedford, well timbered.

1004 acres, on and near the Raystown Branch of Juniata, about 25 miles below the town of Bedford; the land is in general good, and has a large proportion of valuable meadow.

728 acres rich limestone land, in Kishaquillis Valley; many settlements near it.

609½ acres, near the river Juniata, and from 20 to 25 miles west of the Susquehanna; a fine stream called Licking creek runs through it, on each side of which there is much good meadow ground.

856 acres on Cockelamus creek, 6 or 8 miles from the main branch of Juniata, and about 20 miles from the Susquehannah, generally settled round it, and adjoins the plantations of John Boyd and William Boyd, having a large proportion of good meadow ground.

885 acres on Penn's creek, navigable into the Susquehannah, being about 8 miles therefrom, is very good wheat-land, with much choice bottom for meadow.

6931 acres, at and near Tuffey's mountain, on the east branch of Little Juniata: This is a body of excellent limestone land, well watered, with a good proportion of meadow ground; a number of settlements and improvements are near it.

1516 acres on Mohantango creek, 7 or 8 miles from the river Susquehannah, there are settlements adjoining and around this land, wich is well accommodated with meadow. For terms of sale and further particulars, enquire of PETER MILLER, Scrivener, in Third-street, a few doors from Arch-street, Philadelphia. t. b. c. 3 m. ¶

Northern-Liberties, March, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL well finished three story brick HOUSE, situate in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets. Likewise, A LOT of three acres and a half of land, in the Northern-Liberties, whereon are a stone dwelling-house, tan-yard, orchard, &c. &c.

Also, A LOT of two acres and a half, in Passyunk township; there are on the premises a good frame tenement, garden, fruit-trees, &c. For terms apply to

‡ THOMAS MARRIOT.

To be SOLD by order of the last will and testament of Jonathan Robeson, late of Whitemarsh township, in the county of Philadelphia, about 12 miles from the city,

THE PLANTATION whereon he dwelt, adjoining the farm formerly belonging to Edward Farmer and others, containing upwards of 200 acres of excellent limestone LAND. There is a lime-kiln and quarry on it, about 20 acres of meadow, the plough land lately limed, about 50 acres of woodland, the plough land very natural to clover, has frequently been mowed when sowed for pasture; there is on the premises a large stone dwelling-house, a well of water near the door, a large barn, with threshing-floor 20 feet square, a stable on each side, a large cow-house, corn-house, waggon-house, and other out houses, a good garden joining the house, a very valuable orchard of the best of grafted fruit, a young thriving peach orchard that has for two years past bore great quantities of the best peaches. And also about 20 acres, near half wood-land, near the above plantation, on which is a lime-kiln and quarry. For terms apply to PETER ROBESON, Executor, living near the premises.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are desired immediately to pay the same; and those who have any demands against it, to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid. ¶ *March* 20, 1783.

Durham Furnace, March 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of RICHARD BACKHOUSE and Company, at Durham Iron-works, expired on the fifteenth day of December last: Therefore all persons having any demands against the said copartnership are requested to bring in their accounts, in order to be settled and paid; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is properly authorised to receive the same, or they may depend on being sued without further notice; and all persons who purchased articles at the vendue held at Durham last December, and who have neglected to give security for the payment, according to the conditions of said vendue, are hereby notified to make payment according to said conditions, without further notice, otherwise the accounts will be put into an Attorney's hands to recover, before next Bucks county Court.

¶ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

Last Monday arrived here the Triumph sloop of war, belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, commanded by the Chevalier Duquesne, in 36 days from Cadiz. By her we have the following agreeable and interesting intelligence.

Copy of the Heads of the Preliminaries of Peace, signed the 20th of January, and transmitted here express on the 22d by the Marquis de Castries.

(Signed) ESTAING.

Cadiz, Feb. 11, 1783.

FRANCE shall keep Tobago and Senegal; France shall restore to Great-Britain, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominique and St. Christophers; St. Eustatia, Demarara, Esequibo and the Berbices, shall be restored to Holland.

England shall restore to France, Goree, St. Lucia, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The fisheries of France and England upon the coasts of Newfoundland shall remain upon the footing of the treaty of peace in 1763, except that part of the coast from Cape Bonavista to St. John's, which shall be ceded to Great-Britain.

France shall be re-established in India, as well in Bengal as on the east and west sides of the Peninsula, on the same footing as regulated by the treaty of 1763.

The articles of former treaties concerning the demolition of Dunkirk shall be suppressed.

Spain shall keep Minorca and West-Florida; England shall cede to Spain East-Florida.

An arrangement shall be made between Spain and England for cutting of wood in Campeachy.

England shall keep the Dutch settlement of Negapatan.

England shall restore to Holland Trincamale, if it is not retaken; and St. Eustatia, Demarara, Berbices, and Issequibo to be returned to them by France.

England acknowledges the Independence of the Thirteen United States of America.

The limits of the United States to be as agreed upon in the provisional articles between them and Great-Britain, except that they shall not extend further down the river Mississippi than the 32d degree of north latitude, from whence a line is to be drawn to the head of the river St. Mary, and along the middle of that river down to its mouth.

WE, CÆSAR ANNE DE LA LUZERNE, *Chevalier of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Marechal des Camps and Armies of the King, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty to the United States of North-America, &c.*

Make known to all those whom it may concern, that the Chevalier Duquesne, Lieutenant, commanding his Majesty's cutter the Triumph, who arrived this day at this port, has communicated to us his orders, in form of a passport, which he received from Count D'Estaing, Vice-Admiral of France, of which the following is a copy:

CHARLES HENRY COUNT D'ESTAING, Vice-Admiral of France, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces, Knight of His Orders, &c.

IT is ordered that Monsieur the Chevalier Duquesne, Lieutenant, commanding His Majesty's Cutter the Triumph, do sail as soon as possible from the Bay of Cadiz, and inform all vessels that he may meet of the happy re-union of the belligerent powers. It is ordered, in the name of His Majesty, and by me, to all ships of the line, frigates, and other vessels belonging to His Majesty, that he may meet, that they abstain from all hostilities against the ships of war and merchant vessels of his Britannic Majesty; but, on the contrary, to give them all necessary aid and succour, and every testimony of a union re-established under the most happy auspices, and by the preliminaries which were signed the 20th of this month of January in the present year. It is ordered also, in his Majesty's name, that all vessels armed for war, and on a cruise, do return into port. After having given them a copy of this order, he shall take their names, likewise the date of the day that he shall have furnished it, and shall notify to them, that they shall answer personally for every deed which they may commit, contrary thereto.

Monsieur le Chevalier Du Quesne in virtue of the present order, which serves him for a passport, shall carry a flag of truce. He shall particularly cruize in those latitudes where he presumes he may meet the greatest number of French privateers, and shall endeavour to overtake them. If the events of the sea shall conduct him to any of the French colonies, or upon the coasts of the United States of America, he shall communicate the present orders to the Governor of the place, and to the armed vessels of the different nations that may be then there. He will likewise show the present passport to all vessels of war belonging to his Britannic Majesty, with whom he shall speak, and give them a copy signed by him, if they desire it. He shall likewise pay them every respect, which the first moments of a re-union demands, the object of his mission, (for the good of humanity, and as much as is in my power) being to hasten its happy effects.

Signed, D'ESTAING.

By order,
Signed MARTIN.
Cadiz, the 11th February, 1783.

And desiring to give all necessary authenticity and notoriety to these orders, we certify, by these presents, that the above is a true copy.

We likewise certify that M. le Chevalier Duquesne has informed us, that M. le Compte D'Estaing directed him to desire all vessels that he should find ready to sail, in the different ports where he shall have occasion to go, to delay their departure from the said ports until the arrival of official accounts of the signing of the preliminaries, the news of which cannot fail to arrive soon on this Continent.

GIVEN at Philadelphia, in our Hotel, this 24th of March, 1783.

Signed,

Le Chevalier de la Luzerne.

We hear that Congress have directed their Agent of Marine to recall all vessels, cruising under commissions from the United States of America.

The following American vessels were in Cadiz Bay on the 11th of February last:---Ship Ocean, Swain, from Salem; ship Dianna, Andrews, from Marblehead; brig Ranger, Knight, from Cape-Ann; schooner Success, Barker, from Marblehead; schooner Mercury, M'Keever, from Baltimore; schooner Nonsuch, Coffin, and schooner Nonsuch, Anderson, from Edentown.

[*For the Militia and Supply Laws, &c. passed in the last Session of the General Assembly, see the Postscript.*]

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near two acres, bounded by Spruce and Broad-streets, a little to the westward of the house of employment. It is very suitable for a garden, and has on it a comfortable house of four rooms. Apply to THOMAS MORRIS, brewer, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets. ¶

RICHARD FOOTMAN

Has for SALE, at his Store in Second-street a few doors below Market-street, a new assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Imported in the last vessels from Europe, viz.

BEST super fine Broadcloths, the most fashionable colours,
White and Spotted Swanskins,
Striped Cottons,
Cotton Checks,
Thread and Cotton Hose,
Marseilles Quilting,
Silk Mitts,
New fashion Cotton Shapes,
Moreen and Cotton Gown patterns,
Paris work Printed Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet & Gauze bordered ditto,
Scots Thread, Bobins & Tapes,
Pins and Needles,
Childrens Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Womens Callimanco Shoes,
White and brown Russia Sheeting,
Russia Duck,
Britannias,
Laval Linens,
Bed Ticking,
6-4 Book Muslins and Humhums,
Fine Spring Muslins,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Light and Dark ground Callicoes and Chintzes,
India Chints,
Cyprus, Trimming and Nett Gauses,
An elegant assortment of Silks,
Clouded Mantuas, Lutestrings,
Brussels laced Lutestrings,
India Sattins
Black green and cloth coloured Ell-wide Persians,
Black Modes, Sattins, Mantuas, &c. &c.

Also best HYSON TEA.

N. B. Goods received on Commission as usual. ¶ 6 w.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Hair-Dessing Business. Enquire of

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

In Fourth-street opposite the Indian Queen, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said Anderson has for SALE, HAIR-POWDER, by Wholesale and Retail; Pomatum, Combs, Scissars, Raizors, Cork-screws, Knives and Forks, with an assortment of Perfumery, &c. &c. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A PLANTATION in Charles-town township, Chester county, containing 132 acres of excellent land, well improved and under good fence, a good orchard, barn, &c. and two tenements thereon, within four miles of the sign of the Bull. Only a small part of the purchase money will be wanted. For further particulars Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On th 15th day of April next, on the premises,

THAT noted PUBLIC HOUSE, with excellent stables, &c. for the accommodation of travellers, and about 100 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, situate on the road leading from Philadelphia to Wilmington, near Marcus-Hook, late in the occupation of Major Archibald Dick, deceased; also a LOT of GROUND adjoining, containing about 20 acres of good land, part of which is marsh meadow, with a frame dwelling-house, a garden well fenced with pales, a pump of good water, and a good orchard thereon. To be sold either together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. In case they are not sold on the aforesaid day, they will be afterwards sold at private sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Archibald Dick, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and whoever has any demands against the said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts, in order to be adjusted.

ELISHA DICK, } Executors.
March 24. ‡ JOHN POWER, }

N. B. To be sold, 5 acres of highly improved Land, with a brick house and other valuable improvements, situate on Prospect Hill, near Marcus-Hook. Enquire of Jacob Hewes, near the premises.

The noble Horse GRAND DUKE,

WILL cover MARES, at Jacob Timanus's farm this ensuing season, in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, two miles from the Spring-house tavern, and about the same distance from Major Wright's tavern, beginning on the first of April, and to continue till the first of August. Grand Duke is a beautiful sorrel, with a white star and stripe, and one white foot, he is three quarter blooded, full 16 hands and an half high, very proportionably and neat made; he was got by old Grandby on a very fine half blooded mare, his courage is equal to any horse in America, his carriage very fine and lofty, trots and gallops well, was 6 years old last grass, is very sure to get very fine colts, and will cover at Four Dollars and one bushel of oats for the season; the money to be paid when the mares are covered. Any gentlemen that sees proper to send their mares to be covered by Grand Duke, may depend on due attendance, by

¶ CONRAD CHARLES TIMANUS.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of General Armstrong, near Carlisle, on the 15th of September last, a dark brown MARE, rising 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with the letter A, a few white hairs in her forehead, a saddle mark on her off shoulder, switch mane and tail, paces and trots at times, newly shod all round, supposed to be stolen by a certain Peter M'Guire and one M'Cormick, both deserters, and deserted at one time from Col. Butler's battalion, in Carlisle; the first is about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, dark complexion, and short curled hair. Whoever takes up and secures said thieves and mare, shall have FOUR POUNDS reward, or for the mare only THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, if delivered to General Armstrong or Jonathan Wallace, at Carlisle, or to the subscriber, in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, 7 miles from Wilmington. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

N. B. It is thought those thieves will change their names. ¶

New-London township, March 8, 1783.

WHEREAS JOSEPH ALLISON, of said township, and county of Chester, obtained a note of me the subscriber, for the sum of Five Pounds, due the 15th day of April, 1783; these are therefore to warn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I never received any value for said note.

‡ THOMAS STRICKLAND.

By virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of Major Holmes, near the premises, on the 4th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A CERTAIN MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, situate in Lower-Dublin township, containing 123 acres; bounded by lands of James Leech, Benjamin Johnson, Lawrence Willow and Jonathan Thomas; on which is a good barn, orchard, and meadow; it is well wooded and watered, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, &c. Late the estate of John Dungan; taken in Execution, and to be sold, by

Philad. March 26, 1783. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

IN CONGRESS, Thursday, November 21, 1782.

THE Committee consisting of Mr. Howell, Mr. Gervais, and Mr. Hommedieu, having reported on the letter of the 6th, from the Governor of Maryland, relative to the case of Col. H. Hollingsworth. Resolved, That Congress are satisfied with the report of the Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq; one of the Judges of the General Court of the State of Maryland, on the case of Henry Hollingsworth, referred to him by the Executive of the said State, in pursuance of the act of Congress, of the 20th of July 1780; and that the complaint against the said H. Hollingsworth, be dismissed.

CHARLES THOMSON.

(Copy from the Journals.) ¶

Bucks county, March 14, 1783.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, gave three bonds to a certain JOHN M'CAMMON, the first for Thirty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings, payable May 1, 1782; the second for Thirty Pounds, May 1, 1783; the third for Thirty Pounds, May 1, 1784; which were fraudulently obtained from me, in payment for a tract of land in Tyrone township, Cumberland county; and as I can find no such land in the place, to which I think he hath good right, I forewarn all persons from taking any assignments on said notes, as I will not pay any of them until I get the land, unless compelled thereto by law.

‡ ROBERT HARVEY.

LOFTY.

THAT beautiful horse, bred by George Milligan, Esq; of Cæcil county, Maryland, remarkably active, which, added to his elegant form, is admired by all that see him, and points him out to be the finest horse on the continent of America.

He will cover mares at the subscriber's, in Kent county, and state aforesaid, at his plantation, within seven miles of Chester-Town and eight of Rock-Hall, at his old price of Five Pounds the season, and One Dollar specie for the groom. Good pasture at Two Shillings and Six-pence per week, and excellent lots of grass for fine mares (that may come a distance) to foal in, and there continue at reasonable rates according to their real value, or not exceeding Five Shillings per week, and great care taken of them. The money to be paid for the season next fall, and for pasture and groom at the time when the mares are done with the horse and taken away. The first of August is the end of the season, and it is expected that all mares that are pastured will be taken away at that time, if not before.

Lofty stood at the same place last season and covered so sure, that not more than seven out of the seventy-five which he was advertised to cover, missed being with foal, from the best accounts that have come to hand, and they not one of those that were pastured at the subscriber's for the season. The same number he is allowed to cover this season, and in his usual way, not to exceed three leaps in one day.

This famous horse is of so high character that fine mares were brought to him from five of the counties in the state of Maryland last year to cover. We offer him to the public of as fine running stock, and of the most beautiful figure of any horse in America; and his appearance to excellent judges testify the same. Therefore to prevent puffing, which has been always needless, for Lofty has every season the offer of more mares than his owner advertises him to cover, we will refer to his pedigree, which we declare to be just and true, from the accounts of gentlemen of undoubted character, and also to his great number of foals which are to be seen in many of the counties of the state of Maryland; and would be glad that gentlemen of judgment would come and view Lofty, by which we may at another season, as well as this, advertise him the nonsuch.

Lofty is a black, rising eight years old, fifteen and an half hands high; he was got by Old Lofty, which was imported by John Allen, Esq; of Philadelphia, in the summer 1773, and advertised to cover in December following for the next season; he was near sixteen hands high, and superior in strength and figure to any full bred horse in America. He won, when in the possession of the Duke of Roxborough, his Majesty's plate of One Hundred Guineas, at Leith, was lamed in running at Durham, and never started afterwards. Old Lofty covered in Pennsylvania two years, and in the Jersies three years, and was then sold into Virginia, as I am informed, for Nine Hundred Pounds specie. Old Lofty was got by Young Partner, out of Mr. Hutton's celebrated mare Diana, who won the purses at Hambledon, Doncaster and York; his grand-dam by Blaze, and his great grand-dam by Childers. Lofty's dam was the Maid of the Mill, bred by Governor Sharpe; she was got by Othello, who was got by Crab, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; her dam was got by Juniper, imported by Colonel Sims, and sold for One Thousand Pounds, who covered at Ten Guineas the season, out of a mare got by Molton's Old Traveller, and out of Colonel Tasker's running mare Selima, who, besides beating all the best horses in Virginia, was the dam of Selim, Ariel, Partner, Ebony, Stella, &c. March 10, 1783. SIMON WICKES, jun.

Will be exposed to public Sale, on the seventh day of April next, on the premises,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, situate in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 100 acres, 60 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered; a quantity of meadow, and more may be made; late the estate of Samuel Starr, deceased, and to be sold by BENJAMIN LONGSTRETH and CHARLES DILWORTH, executors.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has taken a convenient house near the bridge at Frankfort, five miles from this city, where he has provided every thing necessary and comfortable for the entertainment of travellers and others, as well as stabling and provender for horses. Those who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom may depend upon the best usage and attendance in his power to give. Also to be LETT by the same person, at the same place, a brick HOUSE and Garden, with near 20 acres of good land adjoining, part of which is newly cleared; this may be entered upon the 25th of March or the 1st of April next.

Philad. Dec. 16, 1782. JAMES MARTIN.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN wet off the tenter-bars of the subscriber, in the night of the 21st of February last, a piece of woollen CLOTH, about 13 or 14 yards long, three quarters wide, of a light colour, well raised, and would pass for a good bearskin, numbered at one end 61 with a linen thread, about three quarters of a yard from the same end there is about two inches of a blue thread wove in. Whoever takes up the thief, with the cloth, and secures him in any goal in this State or New-Jersey, so that he be brought to justice, and the cloth recovered, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber, living in Warminster township, Bucks county. ROBERT MILLER. ¶

WHEREAS the Eſtates hereunder mentioned, agreeable to the ſeveral Tax Laws of this Commonwealth, have been aſſeſſed, and made chargeable with the Payment of the ſeveral Sums of Money againſt them reſpectively placed, and the Owners have hitherto neglected to appear and diſcharge the ſame, altho' the Time and Times for that Purpoſe given and limited by Law are long ſince expired: WE, the Commiſſioners of Bucks County, therefore, purſuant to the ſaid Laws, do give this public Notice, that unleſs Payment of the ſaid Rates or Sums of Money (except the Sums due on the Firſt Claſs Tax) be made within Three Months from the Date hereof, and of the ſaid Claſs Monies within Two Months, together with the Coſts of this Advertiſement, &c. the ſaid Eſtates will be ſold (or ſuch Parts of them as will be ſufficient) in Order to pay the ſame, with ſuch additional Coſts as will then have accrued.

SAMUEL SMITH,
FRANCIS MURRAY,
JOHN CARR.

Bucks County, January 29, 1783.

PLUMSTED Township.	Acres.	County Tax, Con. Money. £. s. d.	45 Mill. Tax, Con. Mo. £. s. d.	1ſt 8 Mo. Contin. Money. £. s. d.	2d 8 Mo. Contin. Money. £. s. d.	1ſt Claſs Tax Con. Money. £. s. d.	Supplies for 1781. Specie. £. s. d.	Supplies for 1781. State Mo. £. s. d.	Funding Tax 1781 State. £. s. d.	2d Claſs Tax, Specie. £. s. d.	County Tax, Specie. £. s. d.
Benjamin Harbeſon	50	0 10 0	3 3 0	3 3 0					0 4 4	0 2 0	0 0 3
ROCKHILL Townſhip.											
Land lately occupied by Michael Clark, -	60			21 2 0							
---------- Maybury	600						6 10 0	6 10 0	13 0 0	3 12 0	0 6 6
FALLS Townſhip.											
Thomas Barclay -	220								11 7 6		
Jonathan Martin -	1½					8 8 0					
Matthew Muſgrove -	1½					8 8 0					
Jacob Shallus -	140					49 0 0					
Commons - -	100				164 0 0	57 8 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	3 15 0	1 2 0	0 2 0
James Moon -	1					8 8 0					
Samuel Hillegas -	190					63 10 0					
Colonel Lutterloh -	60						0 18 0	0 18 0	1 16 0	0 10 6	0 1 0
Jones and Ledden -	200						4 10 0	4 10 0	9 0 0	2 9 6	0 4 6
Jones and Reſburgh -	40						0 9 0	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 5 0	0 0 6
HAYCOCK Townſhip.											
John Miller -	10						0 1 6	0 1 6	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 0 3
SPRINGFIELD Townſhip.											
Land late John Chapman's	80						1 3 4		1 3 4	0 7 6	0 0 9
TINICUM Townſhip.											
John Bayley -	150								2 0 0	0 11 0	0 1 0
Nicholas Patterſon -	100								1 10 0	0 8 0	0 0 9

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of GEORGE GEARY, late of the townſhip of Gwynedd, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed,

A PLANTATION ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, contiguous to the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, about 21 miles from the former, and within a half a mile of a free ſchool, containing 112 acres of land, 15 acres of which is good meadow, 40 acres of wood-land, the remainder arable; there is on ſaid premiſes a log houſe, a large barn and a ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, a bearing orchard of 150 apple trees, the whole in good repair.

For terms of ſale apply to GEORGE MARIS, and HUGH EVANS, Executors, near North-Wales meeting-houſe. ¶

December 3, 1782.

CAME on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, living in Reading townſhip, York county, near Hamer's mill, a black Mare, about ſeven years old, and about 12 hands high; no brand nor ſaddle viſible or natural marks. The owner is deſired to come, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN NEELY.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a grey Mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high; ſhod before, no brand nor ear-mark, ſhort tail and the hair rubbed off her buttocks, natural to trot and goes faſt, was likely and in good order, when taken, EIGHT DOLLARS will be paid for the mare if recovered, and reaſonable charges, and the remainder for the thief, if convicted, by

Feb. 1, 1782. ¶ JOHN WASON.

THE Partnerſhip of *Price & Snowden* diſſolving the firſt of April, all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip are requeſted to call on the Subſcribers for Payment; and all thoſe indebted to them are likewiſe requeſted to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

PRICE and SNOWDEN.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1783. †

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM SHUTE, late of this City, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible.

ANN SHUTE, } Adminiſtrat.
DANIEL SMITH, }

Feb. 26. †

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of RIGHTS to locate Lands, in any Part of the Weſtern Diviſion of New-Jerſey, on reaſonable Terms, and a good Title will be made by the Subſcriber,

JOHN LEE.

Mount-Pleaſant, Feb. 4, 1783.

*** A Man is wanted for one Year, to ſuperintend a Plantation; if well qualified (none elſe need apply) good Wages will be given.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and TRACT of about 400 acres of LAND, ſituate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, 6 miles from the latter, on which is a large merchant-mill compleatly finiſhed, with two water wheels and three pair of ſtones, cloths, &c. ſuitable for merchant and country work; there is on ſaid premiſes three good dwelling-houſes, one of which has been occupied as a tavern, and known by the name of the Red Lyon (at Mill-creek) for many years; the land good, well watered and timbered, and will be ſold together or in parcels, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. A clear and indiſputable title will be made on payment of one third of the purchaſe money, and the remainder ſecured to be paid in payments, with or without intereſt, as we may agree. For teams of ſale apply to ABRAHAM GIBBONS, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter.

JAMES GIBBONS.

Second Month, 19th, 1783.

N. B. If the above premiſes are not ſold by the firſt of Fifth Month, the mills will be rented. J. G.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory DWELLING-HOUSE, with kitchen, ſtables, &c. garden, two acres of good orchard, five acres of excellent meadow, and ſix acres of paſture or plough-land; all beautifully ſituate in New-Town, the metropolis of Bucks county. For terms, apply to Doctor JAMES TATE, on the premiſes. † Jan. 30, 1783.

LACAZE & MALLET,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Lately imported in the laſt veſſels from France.

Alſo good Engliſh MUSKETS.

To be Lett for a certain term of years,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, within two miles of Goſhen meeting-houſe, with a good ſtream of water, a good dwelling-houſe and orchard, with upland and meadow ground; it may be entered on the firſt of April, or ſooner. For terms, enquire of

¶ THOMAS REES, living on ſaid premiſes.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB WENTZ, ſen. late of Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, by bills, bonds, notes, book-debts or otherwiſe, are hereby deſired to make payment to the ſubſcribers hereof, of the townſhip and county aforeſaid, before the 27th day of May next, to prevent farther coſt: and all perſons, who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted.

¶ JACOB WENTZ, and } Adminiſtrators.
Feb. 3, 1783. MICHAEL CROLL, }

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN THORNHILL, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible. JOSEPH THORNHILL, RICHARD THORNHILL, JOHN THORNHILL, JOHN DOWERS, Adminiſtrators. *Feb. 17, 1783.*

DEAN and PURVIANCE,

Have juſt imported in the ſhips Congreſs and Intrepid, from France, and are now opening, the following GOODS, at their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the third door below the Drawbridge, which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms,

BLUE, brown, laylock, bloſſom, grey, hazle green, cheſnut, white, ſaun boue de Paris, mixed, and light coloured ſuperfine, midling and coarſe Cloths,
Nonbattu and royal Linens,
3-qr. and yard wide Brittanias,
Cottons, Calicoes and chintzes,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Striped, corded and lawn Handkerchiefs,
Muſlinet Lawn,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Plain and corded Dimities,
Dyed Jeans,
Womens white and coloured Kid Gloves,
A great Variety of plain and painted broad and narrow Ribbands,
Striped, flowered, plain, French and Italian Gauze,
A large Aſſortment of white and black blond Lace,
Men and Womens Silk Stockings,
Black Taffeties,
Black, white, cinnamon, roſe, ſilver grey, plum and Paris mode coloured Sattins,
Black Paduaſoy and Prunellas,
Striped Ticking,
Crimſon, pink and light blue Perſians,
Silk Shoe Patterns, Pins, &c.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered on immediately,

A WELL finiſhed two ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on each floor, an elegant Piazza 30 feet by 12, floored: Alſo, a ſmall frame BUILDING, ſuitable for a ſmall family, with a Stable and Chaiſe-houſe, two large Gardens well fenced, with ſome fruit Trees, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill, between the middle and upper ferries, in the city of Philadelphia, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the river: Alſo, ſeveral LOTS in the City, from one to four acres. For particulars enquire of the Printer. D. J.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres, more or leſs, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe, barn and ſtables, a large young orchard, and 20 acres of meadow, and near as much more may be made at a reaſonable expence; there are about 80 acres of it good woodland, and ſo convenient to the lime-kilns, that it may be limed for leſs than Sixpence per puſhel. Poſſeſſion may be had the 25th of March next. For terms of ſale, apply to NONES and COHEN, Brokers, in Front-ſtreet, next to the Poſt-office.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1783.

N. B. The above mentioned land is ſituate on the direct line between the Court-houſe of Lancaſter and Philadelphia. The line has been run, and the road will run through it, which will undoubtedly render it a ſuitable place for a ſtore or tavern.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Cheſter, county of Burlington, ſtate of New-Jerſey, a yellow NEGROE MAN, with large fore teeth; had on a pair of ſtriped trowſers, white cap, and no hat, his other clothes not remembered. He demanded the ſubſcriber's money, who being hard of hearing did not underſtand him, his wife endeavoured to tell what he ſaid; the Negroe ſaid if ſhe ſpoke one word he would put her to death. The Negroe having a piſtol in his hand, diſcharged it at the ſubſcriber, and the two balls that were in the piſtol, hit the leather jacket he had on, but did not enter his body, though he was very much hurt, and the Negroe immediately left the houſe. Any perſon, who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Negroe in any Goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

Feb. 3, 1783. THOMAS WARRINGTON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH SIMS, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are hereby earneſtly deſired to make immediate payment; thoſe perſons who are in arrears for intereſt money, and neglect to comply with the above requeſt in ſix weeks from this date, may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without further notice.

ANN SIMS, Executrix,
¶ WOODDROP, SIMS, Executor.

WHereas Mr. *Guillier de Mondoucet*, a French gentleman from Nogent Le Rotrou, and ſuppoſed to be now on the continent of North-America, is become heir to a very conſiderable fortune in France, by the demiſe of his parents. This is to deſire any perſon or perſons who may have heard of the ſaid Mr. Guillier, to inform Meſſrs. LACAZE and MALLET, merchants in Philadelphia, by letter or otherwiſe, what is become of him, whether he be dead or living.

All information concerning the ſaid Mr. Guillier will be thankfully received by LACAZE & MALLET.

Philad. Feb. 4, 1783.

TO BE LETT,

About nine miles from this city, in a good neighbourhood,

A GENTEEL well finiſhed dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, and garrets; there are four large rooms below, and five up ſtairs, a large kitchen adjoining, with chambers over it, and a cellar under the whole, large piazzas on the back and front ſides of the houſe, a large pailed garden, with a variety of fruit, and in compleat order, and about twenty acres of upland and meadow, with a ſufficient quantity of fire-wood, ſtabling for eight horſes, a carriage houſe, and hen houſe, and every other convenience, ſuitable for a gentleman's family. For particulars enquire of the Printers.

N. B. More land may be had with the above premiſes, if required, and ſupplied with every kind of ſtock, and a great variety of poultry, at a very reaſonable rate.

To be Sold or Lett by the ſubſcriber,

or exchanged for a Houſe in town,

THE elegant HOUSE and LOT he now lives in, near the two mile ſtone on the Frankford road: Likewiſe to be ſold, Two LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on the north ſide of a fifty feet ſtreet, extending into Paſſyunk road, near the ſouth bounds of the city, one of them containing in front 100 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded weſterly by ground of William Drury, and northerly partly by Drury's ground and partly by a ſeven feet alley: The other lot containing 50 feet in front, and 180 feet in depth; bounded weſterly by ground late of Peter Howard, northerly by the above mentioned ſeven feet alley, weſterly by a 14 feet alley. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TODD, merchant, in Front-ſtreet, or of ¶ RICHARD FARMER.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

living in the townſhip of Midletown, and county of Cheſter,

A LOT of GROUND, whereon are a large three ſtory brick houſe, kitchen, tanyard and draw-well, &c.

Alſo a LOT of GROUND on Ridley creek, containing eight acres and one quarter, about one half marſh, in good timothy graſs, the other half upland, whereon is a good bearing orchard; all ſituate in the borough of Cheſter; which will be ſold ſeparate or together. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may know the terms of ſale.

Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ ROBERT PENNELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there has been taken up treſpaſſing in the incloſures of the ſubſcribers, living in Mannelan townſhip, in the county of York, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, the 10th inſtant: Two ſtray MARES, the one a ſorrel, about 13 hands high, three white feet, with a blaze in her face, and a ſmall white ſpot on one ſide of her neck, no brand, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; the other a dark roan, about 13 hands high, no brand nor particular marks, ſuppoſed to be 10 years old. The owner or owners is deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

LAWRENCE BOSMAN,
Dec. 24, 1782. ¶ JOHN SIMONS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of WILLIAM JACKSON, late of this City, deceaſed, are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcribers; and thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible.

MARY JACKSON, Adminiſtratrix.
§ 4 w WILLIAM ADCOCK, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1783.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a bond to Richard Gregory, of Hartford county, in Maryland, for Forty Pounds, in gold or ſilver money, bearing date October the 16th, 1782; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as they may depend I will not pay it, without being compelled by law.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

N. B. Theſe are to notify the above named Richard Gregory to call on the ſubſcriber, to rectify the wilful miſtake made, otherwiſe he may depend on being proſecuted. ¶ B. M.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1782.

THE partnerſhip of George Meade, and Company, having expired the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber for payment, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the affairs of the late Company; and all thoſe indebted to them are likewiſe requeſted to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

GEORGE MEADE.

GEORGE MEADE has removed his compting-houſe to his dwelling-houſe, at the ſouth-weſt corner of Walnut and Third-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, Havanna Sugars in boxes, Weſt-India Rum by the hogſhead, a good aſſortment of Dry Goods by the bale or ſmaller quantity, Beef and Pork by the barrel.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2754.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A further Supplement to the Act, entituled "An Act for "the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth "of *Pennſylvania*," and to repeal the Act, entituled "*A Supplement to the Act for the Regulation of the Militia* "*of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania."

WHEREAS it is conceived that the Act of General Aſſembly, entituled, "*An Act for the Regulation* "*of the Militia of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania," paſſed the twentieth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, may be improved, by the abolition of the office of Sub-Lieutenants of the city and counties, by appropriating the fines, and aſcertaining the pay of the militia, and by altering the days of muſtering, and other alterations hereinafter mentioned:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That, from and after the firſt day of *April* next, the office of Sub-Lieutenant of the city of *Philadelphia*, and the ſeveral counties of this State, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby vacated and aboliſhed; and the Lieutenants of the ſaid city and counties reſpectively ſhall do, exerciſe and perform, all and ſingular the duties, matters and things, required by the act aforeſaid to be done and performed by the Sub-Lieutenants, excepting as is hereinafter directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Lieutenants of the city and counties aforeſaid ſhall each of them have and receive the ſum of *Twelve Shillings and Six-pence*, and no more, for every day they ſhall be actually employed in doing and performing the reſpective duties required by this act, and the act to which this is a ſupplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons do think him or themſelves aggrieved by any thing done in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, in order that he or they may have their grievances redreſſed, the Lieutenants of the city of *Philadelphia*, and of the ſeveral counties, ſhall, forthwith after the marching of the militia, proceed to ſuperintend the appeals from day to day, *Saturdays* and *Sundays* only excepted; and the Lieutenant ſhall tranſmit his orders, ſpecifying the time and place of meeting of the ſeveral appeals, to the Lieutenant-Colonel, or commanding officers of each battalion within his juriſdiction, without delay, who ſhall forthwith ſend the ſame, by the Adjutant of ſuch battalion, or by ſome other fit perſon, to the ſeveral Captains or commanding officers of companies within the diſtrict thereof, as ſpeedily as may be; and the ſaid Captains or commanding officers of companies, ſhall thereupon notify the ſame to every perſon enrolled in their ſeveral companies, in the manner and within the time preſcribed by the aforeſaid act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That hereafter the Captain or commanding officer of the company, in which a ſubſtitute ſhall ſerve, ſhall have the ſole and excluſive power of determining on the abilities and fitneſs of ſuch ſubſtitute; and the Lieutenant of the city and each county hereafter ſhall appoint two honeſt and ſkillful freeholders to appraiſe, on oath or affirmation, the horſes and accoutrements of perſons ſerving as light horſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral and reſpective officers, who ſhall hereafter be elected or appointed, agreeable to the aforeſaid act, ſhall ſerve reſpectively as officers of the militia for and during the term of three years; and in caſe of death, reſignation, or caſhiering by a Court-Martial, the vacancy ſhall be ſupplied by election, in the ſame manner as the officers were firſt elected by the aforeſaid act, any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided always, That any officer caſhiered ſhall not be capable of being re-elected.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon ſhall be capable of electing officers, or to be elected, who has not taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance, according to law, to this or ſome one of the United States; anything in the act to which this is a further ſupplement to the contrary notwithſtanding, young men who have arrived to the age of eighteen years ſince the time limited by law for taking the oath or affirmation of allegiance as aforeſaid, and all ſuch who have muſtered or performed a tour of militia duty, excepted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the returns hereafter to be made, by the Captains or commanding officers of companies, of the delinquents on all days of exerciſe, together with the fines by them received from any ſuch delinquents, ſhall be upon oath or affirmation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the paſſing of this act, the whole of the militia of this State ſhall be ſubject to be exerciſed in companies, under their reſpective officers, as followeth, *that is to ſay*; in the city of *Philadelphia* and diſtricts annexed, in companies, on the two laſt *Mondays* in the Month of *April*; and the firſt battalion, in battalion, on the firſt *Monday* in the month of *May*; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third battalion on the *Wedneſday*; and ſo on, according to their numerical rank, on every day of the week (*Saturday* and *Sunday* excepted) until the whole number of battalions ſhall have muſtered in the aforeſaid manner; and in autumn or fall ſeaſon of the year, ſhall meet to exerciſe in companies, the two firſt *Mondays* in the month of *September*; and the firſt battalion, in battalion, on the third *Monday* of the ſaid month; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third battalion on the *Wedneſday*; and in this manner until the whole number of battalions have muſtered, except as before excepted; and in each and every county in the following manner, that is to ſay; in companies, the two laſt *Mondays* in the month of *April*; and in battalion, in the following manner, *to wit*; the firſt battalion ſhall meet, in battalion, on the firſt *Monday* in the month of *May*; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third battalion on the *Wedneſday*; and ſo on, according to the days of the week (*Saturday* and *Sunday* excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county ſhall have muſtered in this manner; and in companies, the firſt and ſecond *Mondays* in the month of *October*; and the firſt battalion, in battalion, on the next ſucceeding *Monday*; the ſecond battalion on the *Tueſday* following; the third on the *Wedneſday*; and in this manner until the whole number of battalions belonging to each county, according to their ranks, ſeverally ſhall have muſtered on any day it may happen, except as before is excepted; and the militia ſhall be, and is hereby indemnified and excuſed from muſtering on any other days than thoſe enumerated in this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any commiſſioned officer ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend on any of the days appointed for exerciſe in company, as aforeſaid (unleſs prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other unavoidable accident) ſuch commiſſioned officer ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *Ten Shillings*; and any non-commiſſioned officer or private, and all enrolled perſons, ſo refuſing or neglecting (except as before excepted) ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *Five Shillings*; and upon a battalion day, a field officer who ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of *Forty Shillings*; and every other officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or private, and all enrolled perſons, refuſing to meet and exerciſe on battalion days, ſhall forfeit and pay double the fines or forfeitures they may incur for non-attendance on company days, as aforeſaid, except as before excepted.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the fines incurred by any perſon for non-attendance on muſter days, from and after the firſt day of *April* next, ſhall be, and they are hereby appropriated for the purchaſing of arms and accoutrements for ſuch perſons, enrolled in the militia of the city and counties reſpectively, as ſhall be unable to purchaſe for themſelves; and that the arms and accoutrements ſo purchaſed, from time to time, be diſtributed by the lieutenants equally amongſt the ſeveral battalions, the commanding officers whereof ſhall cauſe the ſame to be depoſited in ſome ſuitable place or places within the diſtrict of ſuch battalion, for the uſe aforeſaid, and ſhall be reſponſible to the Lieutenants for their ſafe keeping.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſons, who may have acted in the office of Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant of the city of *Philadelphia*, or any of the counties of this State, ſhall, upon the reſignation of his office, or being legally ſuperceded therein, refuſe to deliver up to his ſucceſſor in office, or to any perſon who is or ſhall be appointed by the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council to receive the ſame, all and ſingular the books, duplicates, returns or other papers, belonging to or in uſe in the ſaid office (demand being made thereof in writing) he or they, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the ſum of *Five Hundred Pounds*, and the neceſſary coſts of proſecution, for every ſuch refuſal, to be recovered by his ſaid ſucceſſor in office, or other perſon duly authoriſed as aforeſaid, upon indictment, bill, plaint or information, or by action of debt, in any Court of Record within this State, to be applied as other militia fines are directed by the law to which this is a ſupplement; and in caſe of a ſecond refuſal, ſuch perſon ſhall ſuffer as well the ſaid penalty, as the further puniſhment of ſix months impriſonment, without bail or mainprize; and the juſtices of the court where ſuch penalty ſhall be recovered, ſhall order the ſaid commitment accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commanding officers of the reſpective battalions ſhall attend at the place of rendezvous of the marching claſs or claſſes, and the commanding officers of the marching claſs or claſſes are hereby required then and there to deliver to the commanding officer of the battalion, a muſter roll of all thoſe who attend and proceed to perform their then required tour of duty, under the penalty of *Fifty Pounds*; which return or muſter roll ſhall be tranſmitted by the ſaid commanding officer of the battalion within five days after marching, under the penalty of *One Hundred Pounds*, to the Lieutenant of the city or county to which they belong; and the ſaid Lieutenants ſhall, after the appeals are ended, without delay, make out fair duplicates in writing of the fines incurred in each battalion, and ſhall deliver the ſame to the reſpective collectors of the ſupply taxes for the time being in each townſhip, ward or diſtrict, who are hereby authoriſed and enjoined to levy and receive from each and every perſon the ſum annexed to his name; and the ſaid collectors ſhall be entitled to the like reward as the ſheriff heretofore by virtue of the aforeſaid act; and the monies ſo collected ſhall be paid by the reſpective collectors to the treaſurer of the county within which they inhabit, under the penalty of *Five Hundred Pounds*, and by him to the treaſurer of the ſtate, to be by him kept apart, as a fund towards paying the militia, to which purpoſe the ſame is hereby appropriated, and to no other uſe whatſoever; but the militia of any county ſhall not be entitled to draw on the ſtate treaſury for more money than has been paid into the ſame by the treaſurer of the county, to which the militia applying belong, until the fines ariſing from the delinquency of ſuch county ſhall be paid into the ſtate treaſury as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when the militia, or any detachment thereof, are called out on duty, each officer, non-commiſſioned officer and private ſhall receive pay equal to the pay allowed to officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates in the continental army, and no more; and that every perſon refuſing or neglecting to perform his tour of duty ſhall pay *Ten Pounds Ten Shillings* for every ſuch neglect or refuſal.

AND WHEREAS it is juſt and reaſonable, that thoſe who have conſiderable property ſhould pay for the protection of that property, when they do not give their ſervice in facing danger in the field, or bearing any of the neceſſary fatigues attending a military life, and to compel all perſons to give their perſonal ſervice, or ſome equivalent therefor, in ſome proportion to ſuch property:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon and perſons who are, in and by the act to which this is a ſupplement, required to perform a tour of duty, and have an eſtate, ſhall pay for neglecting to perform the ſaid tour of duty, in addition to the ſum fixed as aforeſaid, a ſum equal to one fifth part of the amount of the ſum he is rated, and to pay on all his rateable property and occupation in the manner directed to be aſcertained by the act for raiſing ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, and as may be directed to be taken by every yearly or other ſtate tax in future.

Provided always, That the forty third and forty fourth ſections of the act to which this is a ſupplement be, and the ſame are hereby repealed and made void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the act for regulating the militia of this Commonwealth, as is herein altered and amended, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed; and alſo that the act, entituled, "*A Supplement to the Act entituled An Act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania," paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of *September*, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, is hereby repealed, made null and void.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-firſt day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for raiſing and collecting of money on the ſpecified articles therein mentioned, for the ſupport of government, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS it is neceſſary to raiſe a ſum of money for the ſupport of government, diſcharging its debts and incidental expences, and preſerving the public credit:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That there ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, for the uſes aforeſaid, annually hereafter, from the owner or poſſeſſor of every billiard table, the ſum of *Fifteen Pounds*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every one horſe two wheeled ſulky, ſolo, chair or chaiſe, the ſum of *One Pound Ten Shillings*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every carriage, commonly called a phæton or four wheeled chaiſe, the ſum of *Four Pounds*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every carriage, commonly called a coach, chariot or poſt-chaiſe, the ſum of *Seven Pounds Ten Shillings*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every covered family waggon, commonly called a caravan, the ſum of *Three Pounds*; from the owner or poſſeſſor of every ſtage-coach, the ſum of *Seven Pounds Ten Shillings*; and from the owner or poſſeſſor of every ſtage-waggon, the ſum of *Five Pounds*.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the Prothonotary of the city and county of *Philadelphia* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, for every writ, whether original or judicial, meſne proceſs, or any writ which ſhall be iſſued in the courſe of any action (ſupœnas for witneſſes, and writs iſſued in behalf of this Commonwealth, only excepted) the ſum of *Five Shillings and Seven-pence*;

And the Prothonotary of the county of *Bucks* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, as aforeſaid, the ſum of *Two Shillings*;

And the Prothonotary of the county of *Cheſter* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, as aforeſaid, the ſum of *Three Shillings and Nine-pence*;

And the Prothonotary of the county of *Lancaſter* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, as aforeſaid, the ſum of of *Five Shillings*;

And the Prothonotary of the county of *York* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, as aforeſaid, the ſum of *Four Shillings*;

And the Prothonotary of the county of *Cumberland* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, as aforeſaid, the ſum of *Four Shillings*;

And the Prothonotary of the county of *Berks* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, as aforeſaid, the ſum of *Three Shillings*;

And the Prothonotary of the county of *Northampton* ſhall pay, out of the fees of his office, as aforeſaid, the ſum of *Two Shillings and Six-pence*;

Which ſums, ariſing from writs as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſeverally paid by the reſpective Prothonotaries unto the Treaſurer of the State once in every ſix months, having firſt ſettled and regiſtered an account thereof with the Comptroller-General, who is hereby impowered and directed to ſettle all ſuch accounts, on oath or affirmation of each and every Prothonotary; and on neglect or refuſal to account and pay, as herein ſet forth, each Prothonotary ſo neglecting or refuſing ſhall forfeit and pay, for the uſe of this Commonwealth, the ſum of *Five Hundred Pounds*, to be recovered in any court of record where ſuch Prothonotary dwells.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in caſe of removal, reſignation or death of any Prothonotary as aforeſaid, he, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, as the caſe may be, ſhall pay ſuch ſums as are above rated on every writ as aforeſaid, and not before accounted for.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any owner or poſſeſſor of any of the articles herein before mentioned, whereon ſpecified ſums of money are by this act directed to be raiſed and collected, ſhall neglect or refuſe to make true returns thereof to the aſſeſſor of the proper townſhip or diſtrict for the time being, ſuch own-

er or poſſeſſor ſhall pay double the tax or ſum of money herein before directed to be raiſed on ſuch article, to be levied and collected for the uſes aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the commiſſioners, aſſeſſors and collectors, ſhall have and exerciſe the like powers in raiſing, levying and collecting the money to be raiſed upon the articles above mentioned, as the commiſſioners, aſſeſſors and collectors reſpectively have, in and by an act, entituled "*An act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two*" paſſed the twenty-ſeventh day of *March*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, there ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, for the uſes aforeſaid, an impoſt or duty, of *Four-pence per* gallon, on all wines imported into this ſtate in caſks, and *One Shilling per* dozen, on all wines imported in bottles; the above ſums reſpectively to be paid, over and above the exciſe or duty directed to be raiſed, levied, collected and paid, by an act, entituled "*A ſupplement to an act, entituled an act for amending and continuing an act, entituled an act for the ſupport of the government of this province, making the exciſe on wine, rum, brandy and other ſpirits more equal, and preventing frauds in the collecting and paying the ſaid exciſe*," paſſed the nineteenth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and over and above the duty impoſed by an act, entituled, "*An act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this ſtate*," paſſed the twenty-third day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That hereafter there ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, a duty or impoſt of *Four-pence per* gallon on all ſtrong beer, ale and porter, imported into this ſtate in caſks, and *Two Shillings and Six-pence per* dozen on ſuch beer, ale and porter, imported in bottles, and a duty or impoſt of *Two-pence per* pound on all refined loaf ſugar ſo imported.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the naval officer for the time being, and his deputy and aſſiſtants, ſhall have and exerciſe all and every of the powers, for the raiſing, levying, collecting and ſecuring of the payment of the duties and impoſts herein before mentioned, as ſaid naval officer, his deputy and aſſiſtants have, in and by an act, entituled "*An act for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this ſtate*," paſſed the twenty-third day of *December*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all the monies to be raiſed and collected by virtue of this act, ſhall be applied for the ſupport of government, diſcharging its debts and incidental expences, and preſerving the public credit.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Thurſday, *the twentieth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for providing the quota of fœderal ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three, and for the relief of the citizens of this ſtate, who have become creditors of the United States of* America, *by loans of money, or other modes of furniſhing public ſupplies.*

WHEREAS the United States of *America*, in Congreſs aſſembled, by their act of the eighteenth day of *October* laſt, have required of the ſeveral ſtates in union their reſpective quotas of the ſum of *Two Millions of Dollars*, for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three, the proportion or quota whereof allotted to and required of this commonwealth is ſtated at *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, which requiſition the repreſentatives of the freemen of this ſtate are deſirous ſhould be complied with:

AND WHEREAS a great number of the virtuous citizens of this ſtate, from motives of patriotiſm and zeal in the common cauſe, and confiding in the public promiſes and plighted faith of the United States, have advanced large portions of their property, by loans and otherwiſe, to the public uſe, at the more early and hazardous periods and gloomy ſeaſons of this great conteſt for the liberties and independence of the United States:

AND WHEREAS it is highly expedient and proper, as well from motives of good policy and a regard to the preſervation of public credit, as by an act of juſtice to enable thoſe worthy citizens, who have exhauſted their ſubſtance by loans to the public, to pay their proportion of taxes, and thereby to facilitate the collection of the requiſite ſupplies for the current ſervice, which the good citizens of this ſtate are deſirous to furniſh, that proviſion be made for the payment of the intereſt on ſuch of the ſaid debts as are due to the citizens of this ſtate, until the United States ſhall be enabled to appropriate adequate funds for that purpoſe:

AND WHEREAS the ſaid United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, did, by a certain act, on the tenth day of *September*, one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and two, require of the ſeveral ſtates to raiſe their reſpective quotas of the ſum of *Twelve Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt due on loan-office certificates, and other aſcertained debts of the United States, the proportion or quota whereof required of this ſtate is *One Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Dollars*:

AND WHEREAS it appears that the ſaid ſum of *One Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Dollars* will be inſufficient to pay one year's intereſt on the debts due to the citizens of this ſtate, who are creditors of the United States to a much larger amount than the quota of this ſtate of the whole of the public debts; and it being the deſire of the legiſlature to raiſe and appropriate for this purpoſe, a ſum ſufficient to pay one year's intereſt on all the aſcertained debts due from the United States to the citizens of this ſtate, which it is ſuppoſed will require the ſum of *One Hundred and Twenty Thouſand Dollars*, in addition to the *One Hundred and Eighty Thouſand Dollars* ſo required by Congreſs, making in the whole *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, over and beſides the aforeſaid *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars* to be raiſed as the quota of this ſtate, for the current ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three. To the end, therefore, that the quota of this ſtate of the ſupplies required for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three may be the more ſpeedily and certainly raiſed and furniſhed, and the public creditors at the ſame time receive temporary relief,

Be it enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That the ſum of *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds*, being equal in value to *Six Hundred Thouſand Spaniſh milled Dollars*, ſhall be aſſeſſed, raiſed and levied, in gold and ſilver monies, and in the notes herein after mentioned, upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, as herein after directed, within the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate, by four equal proportions or payments, whereof the firſt ſhall be collected and made on or before the firſt day of *July* next; the ſecond proportion in three months after the firſt; and ſo of the other two proportions; each to be collected and paid three months after the other, ſo that the whole of the ſaid ſum of *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds* ſhall become due and be levied, collected and paid within one year from and after the ſaid firſt day of *July* next, according to the method, and in the proportions following; *that is to ſay*,

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the city and county of *Philadelphia*, the ſum of *Seventy-four Thouſand Five Hundred and Forty-three Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Bucks*, the ſum of *Fourteen Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty four Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Cheſter*, the ſum of *Twenty three Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty-eight Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Lancaſter*, the ſum of *Thirty-two Thouſand and Thirty-two Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *York*, the ſum of *Seventeen Thouſand Eight Hundred and Forty-ſix Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Cumberland*, the ſum of *Sixteen Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Berks*, the ſum of *Sixteen Thouſand One Hundred and Eleven Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Northampton*, the ſum of *Nine Thouſand Two Hundred and Seventy-four Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Bedford*, the ſum of *Five Thouſand and Eighty-four Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Northumberland*, the ſum of *Six Thouſand Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds*.

Upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Weſtmoreland*, the ſum of *Four Thouſand Three Hundred and Twenty-two Pounds*.

And upon the eſtates real and perſonal, and perſons, within the county of *Waſhington*, the ſum of *Four Thouſand Three Hundred and Twenty-two Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral directions, authorities and powers, rewards, penalties and ſanctions, appeals, remedies and allowances, contained in and provided by an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, paſſed on the twenty-ſeventh day of *March* laſt, entituled "*An Act to raiſe effective ſupplies for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two*," for the purpoſes therein ſet forth (the ſame being accommodated to the intent and deſign of this act, by altering the dates in the oaths and affirmations of office thereby directed, to the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and otherwiſe adapting the ſaid act to the purpoſes of this act) ſhall be, and the ſame hereby are extended to the raiſing, levying, collecting and ſecuring the payment of the aforeſaid ſum of *Two Hundred and Twenty-five Thouſand Pounds*; and all fines, forfeitures and penalties, which may thereby accrue, and become due and payable, according to the repartition of the taxes aforeſaid upon the city and ſeveral counties of this ſtate reſpectively, in manner aforeſaid; and the ſaid recited act ſhall be accordingly applied and enforced to the execution of this act, in ſuch manner as to bring into the treaſury of this ſtate the taxes directed by this act, except in ſuch caſes and inſtances wherein ſpecial proviſion is made, or as in and by this act is otherwiſe directed.

AND WHEREAS it is deſigned that a ſum, not exceeding *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, part of the taxes by this act to be raiſed and levied as aforeſaid, ſhould be appropriated and paid to the public creditors herein before mentioned, as a temporary relief till more permanent and certain proviſion can be made for them: AND WHEREAS it may improve and haſten ſuch relief, and facilitate the payment of the taxes aforeſaid, if notes be prepared and iſſued to the ſaid public creditors, which notes ſhall be received in payment of the ſaid taxes:

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the treaſurer of this ſtate be authoriſed and empowered, and he is hereby authoriſed, empowered and directed to prepare, at the public expence, notes reſpectively payable to the bearer thereof, to the amount of *Three Hundred Thouſand Dollars*, of the following denominations; that is to ſay,

Five thouſand and ſixty-three notes of *Twenty Dollars* each.

Five thouſand and ſixty-three notes of *Fifteen Dollars* each.

Five thouſand and ſixty-four notes of *Twelve Dollars* each.

Five thouſand and ſixty-three notes of *Six Dollars* each.

Five thouſand and ſixty-four notes of *Three Dollars* each.

Five thouſand and ſixty-four notes of *Two Dollars* each.

Five thouſand and ſixty-three notes of *One Dollar* each.

Five Thouſand and ſixty-four notes of *One Quarter of a Dollar* each.

Which notes ſhall be printed in ſuch form, and with ſuch devices and checks, as the ſaid treaſurer ſhall deviſe, and the preſident or vice-preſident and council ſhall approve; and the ſaid notes, of each denomination, ſhall be numbered from number one progreſſively, and ſhall be ſigned by the ſaid treaſurer, and by him delivered to *Thomas Smith*, Eſquire, continental loan-officer for this ſtate, at ſuch times, and in ſuch quantities, as the preſident or vice-preſident, by warrant under his hand in council, ſhall from time to time direct, which warrant ſhall be regiſtered in the office of the comptroller-general of this ſtate; and thereupon the ſaid loan-officer ſhall become anſwerable for the ſum mentioned in every ſuch warrant; and the ſaid loan-officer, previous to his iſſuing or paying away the ſaid notes in manner herein after directed, ſhall counterſign each and every note he ſhall iſſue or pay.

And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid loan-officer to pay, with and out of ſuch notes as aforeſaid, the lawful intereſt for one year on all ſuch certificates of monies loaned to the United States, or other certificates of debts due from the United States, liquidated, aſcertained and certified, according to the directions of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled (other than certificates for pay or other perſonal demands of officers, civil or military, or of ſoldiers or ſeamen) as ſhall be demanded by the holders or poſſeſſors of the ſaid certificates, and ſuch payment ſhall be endorſed thereon; provided that ſuch certificates as aforeſaid were originally iſſued from the loan-office of this ſtate, or given or granted for articles furniſhed, or ſervices done and performed by the citizens of this ſtate, except as before excepted, and in the name and for the uſe of any perſon or perſons, who at the time of ſuch iſſuing was or were, or ſince have been a citizen or citizens of this ſtate, and actually reſident within the ſame, or in the name or for the uſe of a body politic or corporate within this ſtate; and provided alſo, that there be the intereſt for one year at leaſt due thereon: And if any difficulty ſhall ariſe in determining whether the perſon holding or poſſeſſing any ſuch certificate be entitled to receive the intereſt thereon, within the meaning of this act, it ſhall be incumbent on the claimant to produce the proof neceſſary to eſtabliſh the claim, and if the evidence offered by the claimant be not ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid loan-officer, the ſame ſhall be referred to the preſident or vice-preſident in council, whoſe determination and order thereon ſhall be concluſive.

AND WHEREAS the principal ſum mentioned in the ſaid ſaid certificates, or ſome of them, may be deſcribed in continental money: *Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That the value thereof in ſpecie ſhall be computed and aſcertained according to the directions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, in and by their act of the twenty-eighth day of *June*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

And to the end that a fair and proper account may be kept of all the monies paid for intereſt by virtue of this act, and that this ſtate may have proper credit therefor with the United States, the ſaid loan-officer is hereby directed to keep a fair and exact account of ſuch payments as he ſhall make, in which ſhall be ſpecified the date and number of the certificate on which each payment ſhall be made, the amount of the principal ſum mentioned therein, and the name of the perſon to whom it was iſſued, as well as the ſum paid thereon, and ſhall take receipts from the perſons to whom the monies ſhall be paid, as vouchers for the ſaid account; and on producing ſuch account and vouchers, and the ſame being approved and allowed by the Comptroller-General of this ſtate, it ſhall be admitted in diſcharge, for the amount thereof, of the notes he ſhall have received from the treaſury as aforeſaid. And if any of the ſaid notes ſhall remain in his hands on the firſt day of *July*, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, the ſaid loan-officer may pay them into the hands of the treaſurer of this ſtate, taking his receipt therefor, the amount of which ſhall be allowed him in diſcharge of the reſidue of the ſaid notes, which ſhall as aforeſaid have been delivered to him.

And to the end that the payment of the ſaid notes for intereſt may the more certainly anſwer the good purpoſes hereby intended, *Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for each and every perſon on whom the taxes to be raiſed by virtue of this act ſhall be levied, or from whom the ſame or any part thereof ſhall be demanded, to pay any part, not exceeding one half thereof, in the ſaid notes, ſigned by the treaſurer and counterſigned by the loan-officer as aforeſaid, and the ſaid notes are hereby declared to be a legal tender in the payment of any ſuch proportion of the ſaid tax, or of the ſaid proportion of any one of the quarterly payments thereof herein directed to be made; provided that the reſidue of ſuch tax, or of the quarterly payment thereof then due, be tendered or offered to be paid at the ſame time in gold or ſilver money; and the collectors of taxes, and all others whom it may concern, are hereby empowered and directed to receive the ſaid notes in payment accordingly.

And to the end that the monies hereby intended to be raiſed may be faithfully appropriated and applied to the purpoſes hereby intended, as ſpeedily as poſſible, *Be it enacted by the Authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the treaſurer of this ſtate, when and as often as any monies to be levied and raiſed by virtue of this act ſhall be paid into his hands, to divide the ſame into equal moieties or half parts, and to pay one of the ſaid moieties to the treaſurer of the United States, or to ſuch other perſon or perſons as ſhall be duly authoriſed by the ſaid United States to receive the ſame for their uſe, and the receipt of the ſaid treaſurer, or other perſon authoriſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be a ſufficient voucher to the treaſurer of this ſtate for ſuch payment and payments; and the other moiety of the ſaid monies, in which ſhall be included all the ſaid notes which ſhall have been paid in for taxes as aforeſaid, ſhall be diſpoſed of in the following manner; *that is to ſay*, ſuch of the ſaid notes as ſhall be paid in as aforeſaid ſhall be by the ſaid treaſurer marked, by punching or piercing a hole, not leſs than the ſize of one eighth of a Dollar, through ſome part of each note, near the centre thereof; and the quantity of ſuch notes in the treaſury at the commencement of each ſeſſion of the general aſſembly ſhall be reported to the houſe by the treaſurer, to be cancelled and deſtroyed in ſuch manner as the houſe ſhall direct, until the whole ſhall have been deſtroyed. And ſuch gold and ſilver money as ſhall belong to this moiety of the taxes, as aforeſaid, ſhall be given in exchange for ſuch notes by the ſaid treaſurer to ſuch perſon and perſons as ſhall apply for the ſame, at any time after the laſt payment of the taxes hereby directed to be raiſed ſhall have become due; and if, at the end of ſix months after the ſaid time, any ſuch money ſhall remain in the treaſury unapplied for in exchange for ſuch notes, it ſhall be lawful for the treaſurer to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, to the aforeſaid loan-officer, on his producing ſuch warrant as aforeſaid, to be applied to the payment of ſuch intereſt due in manner aforeſaid as may remain unpaid; provided, that not more than one year's intereſt be paid on any one debt or certificate by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all fines and penalties impoſed and made recoverable by

this act, other than such as are otherwise specially appropriated by the act herein before recited and referred to, shall be paid in gold or silver money, and applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences and charges of executing this act. And that the treasurer of this state shall be allowed and paid, for his labour and trouble in numbering and signing the said notes, *Two Shillings* for every hundred thereof; and that the said loan-officer shall be allowed and paid, for his labour and trouble in countersigning and issuing the said notes, and accounting for the same in the manner herein directed, at the rate of *Four Shillings and Six-pence* for every hundred notes he shall so sign, issue and account for, over and besides the allowance he is entitled to receive from the United States for the payment of the interest on loans; which payment to the said loan-officer is to be made by the treasurer, on a warrant to be produced under the hand of the president or vice-president in council, and entered in the office of the comptroller-general. And the treasurer of this state and the loan-officer aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby severally made accountable to the general assembly for all monies and notes which shall come to their hands respectively by virtue of this act, and for all other transactions under the same, and shall at all proper times and seasons submit their books, papers and accounts, relative thereto, to the inspection and examination of the president or vice-president in council, or to such person as they shall appoint to inspect the same.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit any one or more of the notes directed to be emitted by this act, by printing or procuring the same to be printed in the likeness and similitude of the said genuine notes; and also if any person or persons shall forge the name or names of the said treasurer or loan-officer, or either of them, to such counterfeit notes, whether the counterfeiting the said notes or names be done within this state, or elsewhere, or shall utter such note, knowing it to be counterfeited as aforesaid, and shall be thereof legally convicted in any court of oyer and terminer within this state, he or they so offending shall suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

And if any person or persons shall counterfeit any of the said notes, by altering the denomination thereof, with design to increase the value of such notes, or shall utter the same, knowing them to be so counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, and shall be thereof legally convicted in any court of record in this state, such person or persons shall be sentenced to the pillory, and have both his or her ears cut off and nailed to the pillory, and be publicly whipped on his or her bare back with thirty-nine lashes, well laid on; and moreover, every such offender shall forfeit the sum of *Two Thousand Pounds*, lawful money of *Pennsylvania*, to be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels, the one moiety to the use of the state, and the other moiety to the discoverer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every single freeman, who at the time of assessing the tax imposed by this act shall be of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and shall be out of his apprenticeship six months, shall pay a sum not exceeding *Four Pounds*, and not under the sum of *Twenty Shillings*, over and above the sums to be levied on the estate of such single freeman by virtue of this act, any thing in any law heretofore made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

AND WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, by their resolve of the seventeenth of *February* last, did require the legislature of each state to take such measures, as shall appear to them most effectual for obtaining a just and accurate account of the quantity of land in such state, granted to or surveyed for any person, the number of buildings thereon, distinguishing dwelling-houses from other buildings, and the number of its inhabitants, distinguishing white from black, and cause the said account to be transmitted and delivered to Congress on or before the first day of *March*, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, and of every county of this state, shall, in their warrants to the township, ward or district assessors of their respective counties, direct the said assessors to make a full and true return of the several quantities of land in their district or township, granted to or surveyed for any person, the number of buildings thereon, distinguishing dwelling-houses from other buildings, and the number of its inhabitants, distinguishing white from black; and the said commissioners shall cause the said returns to be transmitted to the general assembly of this state, on or before the first day of *November*, next ensuing the date hereof.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-first day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *for the Relief of* Joseph Judson, James Robinson, *and* James Lees, *insolvent Debtors, confined in the old Goal of the City and County of* Philadelphia.

WHEREAS *Joseph Judson*, *James Robinson* and *James Lees*, prisoners confined in the goal of the city and county of *Philadelphia* for debt, by their petitions to this House, have severally and respectively set forth, that by reason of divers losses and misfortunes, they are wholly unable to satisfy their several and respective creditors, and have prayed that they may be discharged from further confinement; and it appearing that the said *Joseph Judson*, *James Robinson*, and *James Lees*, have fully complied with the directions of this House, in giving proper notice in the news-papers of their several applications, and the prayer of their said petitions being found reasonable and just:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That the County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the city and county of *Philadelphia* (by the process of which Court the said *Joseph Judson*, *James Robinson*, and *James Lees* have been committed) be and they are hereby authorised and required, upon the several and respective petitions of the said *Joseph Judson*, *James Robinson*, and *James Lees*, to grant unto them, and to each of them, the like relief as by the laws now in force within this state is provided for insolvent debtors, who are confined in execution for debt not exceeding *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds* to any one person.

And be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the same Court, upon such petitions being made to to them by the said *Joseph Judson*, *James Robinson*, and *James Lees*, for their several and respective discharges as aforesaid, shall thereupon proceed in all things conformably to the purport, intent and meaning of the several acts of Assembly now in force in this commonwealth, for the relief of insolvent debtors, not owing more than *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds* to one person as aforesaid; that their several and respective discharges be equally valid and effectual, and their proceedings equally good and binding to all intents and purposes whatever.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any creditor or creditors of the said *Joseph Judson*, *James Robinson*, and *James Lees*, or of either of them, do not, or shall not reside in this State at the time of such proceedings before said Court, that the service of notice of application to the said Court, or of any rule or order of the same Court in the premises, on the known Agent or Attorney of such creditor or creditors within this State, shall be equally good and effectual as if the same notice or notices were served on such creditor or creditors in person.

Signed by order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Monday, *the Seventeenth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Assembly.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esquire, second justice, the Hon. John Evans, Esquire, third justice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esquire, fourth justice of the Supreme Court, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing date the seventh day of March instant, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of April next.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all justices of the peace, the coroners, escheators and constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done. Also, all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the seventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

TO BE SOLD,

And possession immediately given,

A LOT of LAND, containing 11 acres and a quarter, pleasantly situate on the river Schuylkill, adjoining Mr. James Pemberton's seat, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, about two miles from the city. For terms apply to THOMAS ROWAN or JONATHAN PENROSE, opposite the sign of the Fountain, in Front-street, Southwark. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for an Interest in Philadelphia,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, situate in Darby township, about eight miles from Philadelphia, with a good brick house and kitchen, and small log tenement thereon.

Likewise may be SOLD, a Piece of Marsh MEADOW. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC LLOYD, miller, in Darby. § Third Month, 18th, 1783.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On the 29th of this month,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, whereon Benjamin Jacobs formerly lived, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, adjoining the river Schuylkill, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 230 or 40 acres, the soil good and level, near 100 acres thereof is woodland, about 20 acres of meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made and watered; there are on the premises, a well finished two story stone dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry; stone spring-house and wash-house, the spring never known to fail; a large bearing orchard; the whole well watered, there being water naturally in every field but one, through which a water course is made. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the bounds, by applying on the premises, or to the subscriber, living near. The sale to be held on the premises, where attendance will be given, by ISRAEL JACOBS, and others.

Third Month, 12th, 1783. ¶

Kennet, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 11.

WAS STOLEN, on Monday night, the 10th of March, out of the stable of the subscriber, A bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 10 years old, a natural trotter, and trots very heavy, smooth shod before, has a snip and bald face that reaches from eye to eye, has some white hairs on his near shoulder made by the collar, the hairs rubbed off his sides with the stirrups; said horse is long sided, round bodied, hollow back'd, heavy quarter'd, strait limb'd, and in good order, looks gay in the gears or under the saddle, but appears best calculated for the gears, draws well in the chain, but has been most used for a thiller; he is uncommonly easy scared. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the subscriber may have the horse, and the thief secured, so as to be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse only, paid by ‡ WALTER CRAIG.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on almost immediately,

A TRACT of about 100 acres of LAND, situate in Abington township, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia; a pleasant healthy place, whereon is erected, a dwelling-house, and pump in a well at the door, having plenty of excellent water in the driest seasons; a milk house over a never failing spring, a barn, stables, bearing orchard, &c. also a grist and merchant-mill, having a pair of good burr mill-stones, &c. drove by the waters of Pennypack creek, well situated for business, a public road leading from Bucks county by said mill door to Philadelphia; about one half said tract woodland, well timbered, and mostly within fence; the other part plough land, and about five acres of meadow made, and ten acres more meadow may be made, and chiefly watered, with little labour, by letting water out of the mill-race, and by several lasting springs and brooks running partly through said land. For particulars, terms and title, which is good, apply to ROBERT PAUL, on the premises. §

Abington, March 1, 1783.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT BELL'S BOOK-STORE,

In Third-Street,

Price THREE DOLLARS and a HALF,

MOORE'S ELEGANT TRAVELS,

Neatly bound, Two Volumes complete in One;

Containing

A VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS

In FRANCE, SWITZERLAND and GERMANY,

With ANECDOTES

Relating to some EMINENT CHARACTERS.

Written by JOHN MOORE, M. D.

During his Travels through those Countries, with his Grace, The present Duke of HAMILTON.

NB. At said Bell's Book-Store may be had, Variety of New Works of Entertainment, with every Curiosity that is come-at-a-ble in the American World of Books. ¶

LOST.

LAST Monday Evening was dropped, A small Parcel of BANK NOTES, to the Amount of about 240 Dollars. They were wrapped up in a small Account, in the Name of the Person who lost them; are supposed to have been dropped in Front-street, somewhere between Market and Vine-streets; and as nearly as recollected were all of the Denomination of Twenty Dollars. The FINDER of the said Notes, on bringing or sending them to the Printers hereof, or to Messieurs SMITH and TILTON, shall be entitled to such Part thereof as he or she shall think reasonable, besides the Thanks of the LOSER. ¶

THE Subscriber, in Consequence of the Directions of General Assembly, will leave Town before the House breaks up; but the Papers relative to Taxes in Northumberland County will be left, for some Time, in the Hands of Doctor JOSEPH GARDNER, who is hereby authorised to conduct the Business, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

March 19, 1783.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1783.

ALL persons having just demands against PETER PARIS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Innholder, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscribers; and all those that are indebted by mortgage, bond, note, judgment or book account, to the said deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to

SARAH PARIS, Executrix,
PETER THOMSON, and
ABRAHAM WILT, jun. } Executors.

N. B. There are several Bundles of Resolve and Commonwealth Money of Pennsylvania, and some old Continental Money, supposed to have been left by some persons under the care of the said Peter Paris in his lifetime; therefore the right owners are desired to call on the Executors, and make proof of their respective claims thereto. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, some time last summer, Two yearling Heiffer CALVES; one of them red and white, a half-penny out of the right ear; the other a dark brown, without any brand or mark. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

March 4th, 1783. † SAMUEL WRIGHT.

March 9, 1783.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES M'COSH, of York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, obtained a BOND of me the subscriber, of St. Georges hundred, and New-Castle county, in the Delaware State, bearing date on the 2d, or between that and the 10th of June, in the year 1782, for the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds in specie, to be paid at three seperate payments; the first being for Fifty Pounds, he received it agreeable to contract, as per receipt on said bond; and the said James M'Cosh, after receiving the aforesaid bond and the aforesaid Fifty Pounds, did, in a most fraudulent manner, make a second sale of a legacy due him in right of his wife Janet, to a certain Benjamin Armstrong, who purchased it ('tis thought) after having knowledge of the first contract made by said M'Cosh with me, by which it is evident there is a fraud intended by them; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take assignment on the aforesaid bond, as I am determined not to pay any more until the right in and to the aforesaid legacy be determined between the aforesaid Benjamin Armstrong and me, as the aforesaid bond will be subject to all the cost I may be put to by said M'Cosh's illegal contract with said Armstrong. § JAMES HAUGHEY.

CAME to the plantation of Dr. Kearsley, in the Northern Liberties, on the first instant, a strawberry roan coloured HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, and now in the possession of Owen Carrigan, living on said place. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † *March* 17, 1783.

By Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be exposed to SALE, by public Vendue, upon the premises, on the 7th day of April next,

A CERTAIN LOT of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Wright's-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing five acres and one quarter, late the property of Isaiah Linton, deceased; also the Right of the said Isaiah Linton (being the remainder in Fee Simple, after the decease of his mother) in a certain Tract of LAND, situate in Wright's-Town aforesaid, containing 170 acres, about 100 whereof are cleared, the remainder well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premises two frame houses, kitchen and barn, and a constant spring of water convenient to the dwelling. The terms will be made known at the day of sale, by

March 17. § WILLIAM LINTON, Adminis.

THE creditors of Robert Fulton, deceased (formerly of Lancaster) are requested to meet at PATRICK BYRNE's Tavern, in Front-street, on Friday, the 25th day of April next, at six o'clock in the evening. ¶

Maryland, Intendant's-Office, Feb. 7, 1783.

THE House of Delegates having resolved, "That every Collector in arrear to the public for assessment or tax, or any public monies in the years 1779, 1780 and 1781, be immediately sued." The Intendant of the revenue takes the liberty of informing such debtors, that notwithstanding the above resolution, if any persons, who are so indebted, will exert themselves in making payments of considerable parts of their debts, that he will strike off the actions where suits are commenced, and remit a part, or the whole of the 20 per cent. imposed on them by law for their non-payments, and that such of the Collectors who are in arrears for 1782, and do not immediately make payments, may expect their bonds will be put in suit,

DAN. of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Intendant.

ALL persons that are in any wise indebted to the estate of Joseph Jewell, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted.

MARGARET JEWELL, Executrix,
WILLIAM HARRIS, and
JAMES POTTER, Executors,

Chester county, February 26, 1783.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 8 years old, 14 hands high, round body, ſtraight limbs, white face, ſhod all round, a white ſpeck on one of his eyes, lately trimmed behind his ears, cut ſomewhat high, lowering towards the ear, paces a ſlow travel, trots and canters: the morning I miſſed my horſe, there was a brown horſe at the ſtable door, ſuppoſed to be left by the thief. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty ſhillings for the horſe only, paid by the ſubſcriber, near the ſign of the Waggon, on the Lancaſter road. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

Second month, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM LAWRANCE, late of Haverford townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſettle immediately, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted by the firſt of the fourth month next, by

HENRY LAWRANCE, and)
JACOB JONES, ¶) Executors.

Northampton, February 28, 1783.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a bond of £ 150, dated early in the ſpring 1782, to JOHN MURPHY, clock-maker, living in Allen-Town, Northampton county, he having lent me, as he ſaid, a number of bank notes, which proved afterwards to be loan office certificates, the ſubſcriber finding them to be loan office certificates, returned them to him and demanded the bond, which he refuſed giving up. I hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by law. ¶ JAMES HEMPHILL.

TO BE SOLD,

During the natural life of BENEDICT ARNOLD,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT, containing about 100 acres of land, ſituate on the banks of Schuylkill, within four miles and an half of Philadelphia. For terms apply to MATTHEW IRWIN, on the premiſes, or JOHN M'PHERSON, Broker.

Chanceford townſhip, York county, January 9, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Chanceford townſhip, York county, in the month of November laſt, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome white hairs on his rump. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ ROBERT FUELERTON.

Juſt imported in the Ships CONGRESS and INTREPID, from FRANCE, and to be ſold by

PETER WIKOFF,

At his houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, oppoſite to Elfreth's Alley,

An aſſortment of European Goods,

Suitable for the Seaſon, among which are,

SUPERFINE and middling broadcloths, ſwanſkins, coatings, ratteens, friezes, camblets, ſergeminorques, bed-ticking, Britannia and other low priced linens, bohea tea, wool cards, nankeens, ravens duck, oznabrigs, bordered handkerchiefs, needles, &c. &c.

N. B. The late partnerſhip of PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF, by mutual conſent expired laſt month, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to receive and ſettle the ſame.

Jan. 14, 1783. T. b. c. 6 w. PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1783.

TO BE LETT,

ONE good PLANTATION, ſituate within one mile of Hides-town, Eaſt-New-Jerſey, containing about 80 acres, on which is a good houſe, ſtables, orchard, and other ſuitable conveniences, now occupied by Samuel Bailey, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing.

One large Plantation adjoining the above, containing 280 acres, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables; there is a piece of good meadow, and a large proportion of orchard of the beſt fruit, with almoſt all other conveniences neceſſary to render a farm agreeable. The whole in the tenure of Abſalom Hankins, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing.

One other Plantation adjoining the above, containing 212 acres, properly laid out in fields, in good fence, with a good houſe, barn and ſtables, and an excellent well of water before the door, a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, now in the tenure of Daniel Hutchinſon, and may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing.

ALSO

One ſmall plantation, containing about 13 acres, moſt of which being meadow and gardens, would ſuit a perſon who could attend the market, it being only 7 miles from this city, on the old York road; there is a handſome large ſtone houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, milk houſe, well, and every kind of convenience, and would alſo ſuit for a gentleman's country ſeat, it being one of the moſt healthy ſpots in this country, it may be entered upon the firſt day of April enſuing.

A good new two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, together with a good two ſtory frame dwelling houſe, back of the ſame, with an alley for its accommodation, ſituate in Chriſtian-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, (next to Caleb Aſh's) the whole now in the tenure of Valentine War, and may be entered upon the firſt day of February enſuing.

Alſo two ſtables, ſituate upon the Dock, calculated to contain from 5 to 10 horſes each, and may be entered upon immediately, both of theſe would ſuit for private ſtables, as they will be lett low.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at the north-eaſt corner of Second and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. T. b. c. JOHN SHIELDS.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1783.

ALL perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of Sarah Forreſt, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to call and diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted, by

‡ FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Acting Executor.

Philadelphia, First Month 8th, 1783.

To be RENTED or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 160 acres, part of which are meadow, with a large dwelling-houſe, and other buildings, &c. The ſaid plantation is within about ten miles of an extraordinary market, held twice a week at Wilmington, and may be entered upon the 8th of the Fourth Month. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia.

¶ t. b. c. t. f. WILLIAM ZANE.

WILLIAM SMITH,

In Second-ſtreet, the third door above the Church, has now by Wholeſale and Retail,

A QUANTITY of double flint pint, gill, and half gill Tumblers, together with a handſome aſſortment of China and Queens ware, japaned and pewter ware; an aſſortment of knives and forks, and other cutlery ware; a quantity of Ivory combs, coffee mills, ſhoes, and a few boxes of window glaſs, ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of about 95 acres of extraordinary good Land, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, 5 miles from the city, and about half a mile from Frankford, joining the road leading from Frankford to Germantown, bounding on Frankford-creek, on which is a good 2 ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a never failing ſpring of good water near the houſe, with a ſtone houſe over it, alſo a well of good water with a pump in the yard, a large frame barn and ſtabling, a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, 4 or 5 acres of meadow and more may be cleared, 20 acres of woodland well timbered; ſaid plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of Philadelphia, and the river Delaware, alſo the village of Frankford, and is very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to

¶ ROBERT HARPER, on ſaid place.

A few copies of the following excellent work, for the illumination of the JUDGES and GRAND JURIES in AMERICA,

May now be had at BELL's *Book-ſtore.*

Price ONE DOLLAR.

The TRUST, POWER and DUTY

Of the GRAND JURIES of ENGLAND.

EXPLAINED, according to the fundamentals of the Engliſh government, and the declarations of the ſame, made in Parliament by many ſtatutes; with ſeveral curious caſes relative to Judges and Juries. Exhibited at this time, for the information of all the friends of Liberty, who wiſh that true freedom, inſtead of being diminiſhed, may be increaſed ten fold, by the revolution of America from Great-Britain.

ALSO NUMBER SECOND---Price ONE DOLLAR.

A View of Society and Manners

In FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, GERMANY, and ITALY:
With ANECDOTES relating to ſome EMINENT CHARACTERS.
Written by JOHN MOORE, M. D.
During his Travels through thoſe Countries, with his Grace,
The preſent Duke of HAMILTON.
May now be had at BELL's Book-ſtore in Third-ſtreet. ¶

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be SOLD cheap by

WILLIAM & JOHN SITGREAVES,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

COARSE and fine Broadcloths,
Sileſia Cloths,---Caſſimers,
Coatings,---Naps,
Blankets,---Flannels,
Emboſſed Serge,
Hair Pluſh of beſt Colours,
Camblets, Calimancoes & Durants,
Ell wide Flanders Sheeting,
Ruſſia and Flanders Bedtick,
Wide and narrow Dowlaſs,
Royal and Laval Linens,
¾ and yard wide Britannias,
Ravens Duck,
Ruſſia Drilling,
German Oznabrigs,
Calicoes and Chintz,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Plain and figured Jeans,
Striped Ginghams,
Corded and Fancy Dimity,
Yard wide Cotton Checks,
Yard & ell wd. Cotton Stripes,
Diaper,---and Towelling,
Coloured Nankeens,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Stamped Cotton ditto,
Black and white Catgut,
Striped Gauze,
Minionet and flowered Lawns,
Plain and ſtriped Muſlins,
Yard wide black Modes,
Black India ell wide Perſians,
Half-yard and Half-ell ditto,
Taffeties and Luteſtrings,
Brocaded Silks,
White Sattins,
Black Hair Ribband,
Mens and Womens Silk and Cotton Hoſe,
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Bindings,
Ivory Combs,---Pins,
And a ſmall Aſſortment of Jewellery.

Alſo STARCH in KEGS, and a good FORTE-PIANO. 4 w.

North Wales, February 11, 1783.

WHEREAS ſome evil minded perſon has propagated a report very injurious and hurtful to my character, I hereby challenge ſuch to appear in an open and bold manner, and meet me on the ground of Juſtice, and dare them to impeach me with any act unbecoming a gentleman and an honeſt man, which character I have ever held dear; and I further offer a Reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any perſon or perſons, who will prove the author of a report that I was privy to robbing a Collector, a circumſtance I totally deny, either with reſpect to Collectors or any other perſon or perſons, and do now charge the author or authors of ſuch ſcandalous report to be lying calumniators, and am determined to proſecute any perſon who may in future endeavour to circulate ſuch report to my diſadvantage.

† CHRISTIAN DULL.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, within 40 miles of Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, 30 of which is meadow, and about 20 more may be made, near half can be watered, a good new ſtone griſt mill, with two pair of ſtones, one of which is burrs, a ſaw mill, a good new ſquared log-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, a large kitchen adjoining, a good log barn, about 60 acres of wood land, the whole in good repair. The above plantation and mills are within 12 miles of Chriſtiana bridge, from which flour is delivered to Philadelphia for One Shilling a barrel, and within 12 miles of the Head of Elk, where wheat may be had on low terms. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD STROUD, on the premiſes. Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of April. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 265 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, four convenient fire places on the lower floor, and very ſuitable for any kind of public buſineſs, as its ſituation is where different roads lead to Lancaſter, Wilmington, Newport, Chriſtiana Bridge and to Johnſton's ferry, on Suſquehanna, and a good well of never failing water convenient to the houſe, a good barn and ſtables, with other out-houſes, two good bearing orchards of the beſt grafted fruit trees; the plantation well watered with ſeveral ſprings running through the ſame, 12 acres of meadow made, and more may be made; it hath been a public houſe of entertainment for many years paſt, and lies in a very healthy pleaſant ſituation. The title indiſputable. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, SAMUEL FUTHEY.

N. B. It is a very ſuitable place for a ſtore. ¶

To be LETT or SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, now in the tenure of Jonathan Davis, containing about 143 acres, about one half of which is cleared, and the other moſt excellent woodland; there is about twelve acres of meadow, a good log houſe, barn and ſtables, and a young bearing orchard on the premiſes; ſituated in the Great Valley, on the road leading from the Lancaſter road to the Valley Forge, two miles from the ſign of the Spread Eagle, and eighteen from Philadelphia. The quantity of fine timber on this land, and ſo near where ſuch a quantity was deſtroyed while the army lay at Valley Forge, muſt ſtrike the eye of every beholder. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. ¶ JOHN DUFFIELD.

Will be expoſed to public SALE,

On the 1ſt day of Fourth Month next, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the PREMISES,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, near the forks of Brandywine; containing 130 acres, about 100 of which is cleared, 15 acres whereof is good watered meadow, and water courſes dug for about 8 acres more, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with 2 rooms on a floor, a barn and ſtable, a good ſpring, with a houſe over it, a good bearing orchard, an oil-mill with a double preſs, a pair of ſtones 5 feet 6 inches diameter, and a pair of good rollers to grind the ſeed; there is alſo a convenient ſeat for a paper-mill, the race and mill-pit already dug.

N. B. The aforeſaid plantation will admit of being divided in two parts, with the aforeſaid mill to one, and mill-ſeat to the other. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber at Naaman's-creek, or to NATHAN SHARPLESS, near the aforeſaid plantation.

Second Month 8, 1783. § 5w FRANCIS TOWNSEND.

First Month, 9th, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, lying in Lebanon townſhip, Hunterdon county, in Weſt New-Jerſey, about 6 miles from the river Delaware, and about the ſame diſtance from the Union Iron-works, and one mile and an half from Change-Water-Forge, containing 335 acres, of which 60 or 70 acres are cleared, and incloſed with good fence, chiefly cheſtnut, including about 10 acres of cleared meadow ground, there being alſo 30 or 40 acres of ſwamp, ſuitable for meadow; the woodland is well covered with timber. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, barn, bearing orchard, and other improvements; now in the tenure of Philip Metler, whoſe leaſe will expire next ſpring. For terms of ſale, apply to ANTHONY SYKES, of Cheſterfield, in the county of Burlington. If not ſold before the 8th day of the Fourth Month (called April) next, it will on that day be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, at the Union Iron-works. ¶ t. b. c.

BEST SEINE TWINE,

NOW manufacturing and ſelling by the ſubſcriber, near Darby; it may be ſeen at NICHOLAS BERNARD's Looking-glaſs ſtore, at the corner of the Dock and Third-ſtreet, who will ſell it at the loweſt price. Country produce will be taken in part payment. ¶

JOHN DIAMOND.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, two miles from Swedes Ford, containing near 100 acres of good land, between 30 and 40 acres of woodland, well timbered, a ſufficient quantity of good watered meadow, and a good bearing orchard; there is erected on the ſaid place a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a ſpring of exceeding good water near to the houſe, with a large and convenient ſtone houſe over it. The ſaid plantation is within one mile of ſeveral lime kilns, where lime may be had at a moderate rate for manuring the land. For further particulars, enquire of the owner, living on the premiſes. JOHN CLEAVER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, in Maxatawney townſhip, Berks county, about 55 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good lime-ſtone land, of which about 100 acres are cleared, and 16 acres of meadow, which may be watered very conveniently, a conſtant ſtream of water running thro' the ſame. There is a good bearing orchard, a ſufficient quantity of timber, a lime-kiln, to which the quarry is very handy; alſo a ſtone meſſuage, a large log barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, and a pump with excellent water near the houſe; alſo a ſmith's ſhop, waggon-ſhop, and other buildings, ſuitable for any tradeſman. The fields are well fenced with cheſnut rails, lies near to mills, meeting-houſes and ſchools. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the owner, near Perkiomin, on the main road leading to Reading, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. FREDERICK HOUSEMAN.

N. B. If the above place is not ſold between this and April next, it will be lett for two years. *Feb. 24, 1783.* ¶

OFFICE for confiſcated Eſtates.

Annapolis, February 4, 1783.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, will be SOLD at public AUCTION, on the 14th day of April next, at the town of Vienna,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of fertile LANDS, beautifully ſituated on the river Nanticoke, generally known by the name of the INDIAN LANDS; it having been granted to a Tribe now extinct. It will be ſurveyed and laid off in convenient farms, and proper perſons will attend on the premiſes for ſeveral days before the ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe.

One third the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, and the remaining third in three years. Bond and ſecurity will be required on the day of ſale.

At the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms, will be SOLD, A number of valuable SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women and children; late the property of Alexander Hamilton.

By Order,
J. DORSEY, Clerk.

JOSEPH MITCHELL

WANTS a good MILLER, that underſtands his buſineſs well. Alſo, a good MILL-STONE MAKER, that is a good judge of ſtone, and will take particular care to make them according to directions, and turn them out of his hands neatly made. Eight or ten pair are to be made this ſeaſon on my plantation, in Solebury, in the county of Bucks, adjoining the river Delaware, and ſome on the plantation I live on, in Tredyffrin, in the county of Cheſter. And likewiſe a good FARMER, that will take proper care of a good plantation; he muſt have a ſufficient ability to ſtock it well, it being very ſuitable for many cattle both in winter and ſummer, the fields producing plenty of paſture, and water in each, and a good deal of very good meadow producing timothy and blue graſs It is in Readington, adjoining the lands late of Peter Perrine, Eſq; Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, near 60 miles from Philadelphia, but may have the choice of other markets nearer, which ever ſuits beſt. None but ſuch as above need apply. ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

A PERSON who called himſelf JOHN JONES, a Book-binder, came to my houſe on the 11th inſtant, and hired my horſe for half a day, and has not returned him ſince: Said Jones is about 25 years of age, pitted with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, a blue coat, felt hat, and long white ſurtout: The horſe is a bay, about 8 years old, 15 and an half hands high, well built, and in good order, a natural trotter, has a black mane and tail and black legs, a ſtar in his forehead about the ſize of a dollar, and a little white on his off hind foot, newly ſhod all round, he has neither brand nor ear-mark perceptible. Whoever takes up ſaid Jones, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for the man, and EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, paid by ADAM POAT.